

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Variable. Temp. 2-4 (36-38). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 2-4 (36-38). LONDON: Dry with sunny spells. Temp. 3-6 (37-22). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 5-1 (41-34). CHANG: Rain. Temp. 12-14 (54-57). NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 12-14 (54-57). Yesterday's temp. 8-1 (46-34).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

Switzerland 2.50 S.F. Lebanon 2.50 S.F. Luxembourg 2.50 S.F. Denmark 2.50 S.F. Morocco 2.50 S.F. Eire 1.50 S.F. Netherlands 1.50 S.F. Finland 2.50 S.F. Norway 2.50 S.F. France 2.50 S.F. Portugal 2.50 S.F. Germany 2.50 S.F. Sweden 2.50 S.F. Great Britain 1.50 S.F. Switzerland 1.50 S.F. Greece 2.50 S.F. Spain 2.50 S.F. India 2.50 S.F. Italy 2.50 S.F. Iran 2.50 S.F. U.S. Military (Eur.) 2.50 S.F. Israel 2.50 S.F. Yugoslavia 2.50 S.F.

No. 28,944

PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1976

Established 1887

EEC Votes \$1-Billion Italy Loan Agrees to Lend Irish \$300 Million

BRUSSELS, Feb. 16 (AP-DJ).—European Economic Community finance ministers agreed in principle today to grant a \$1-billion, five-year loan requested by Italy. West German Finance Minister Hans Apel said that the money is to be raised on international capital markets by the EEC Commission under firm guarantees by all nine member states. He also said that the majority of finance ministers insist that the loan should be extended at fixed interest, and not with floating interest rates as had been suggested in some circles.

Mr. Apel said the EEC Monetary Committee, comprising finance ministers, central bank and Commission monetary experts, will work out detailed conditions for the loan to Italy. The ministers also approved a five-year, \$300-million loan sought by Ireland. But Mr. Apel said that last-minute difficulties arose this morning when the Spanish Finance Minister, Mr. Calvo Sotelo, from which the EEC will borrow the funds for Ireland, raised a question as to the source of guarantees of the interest payments.

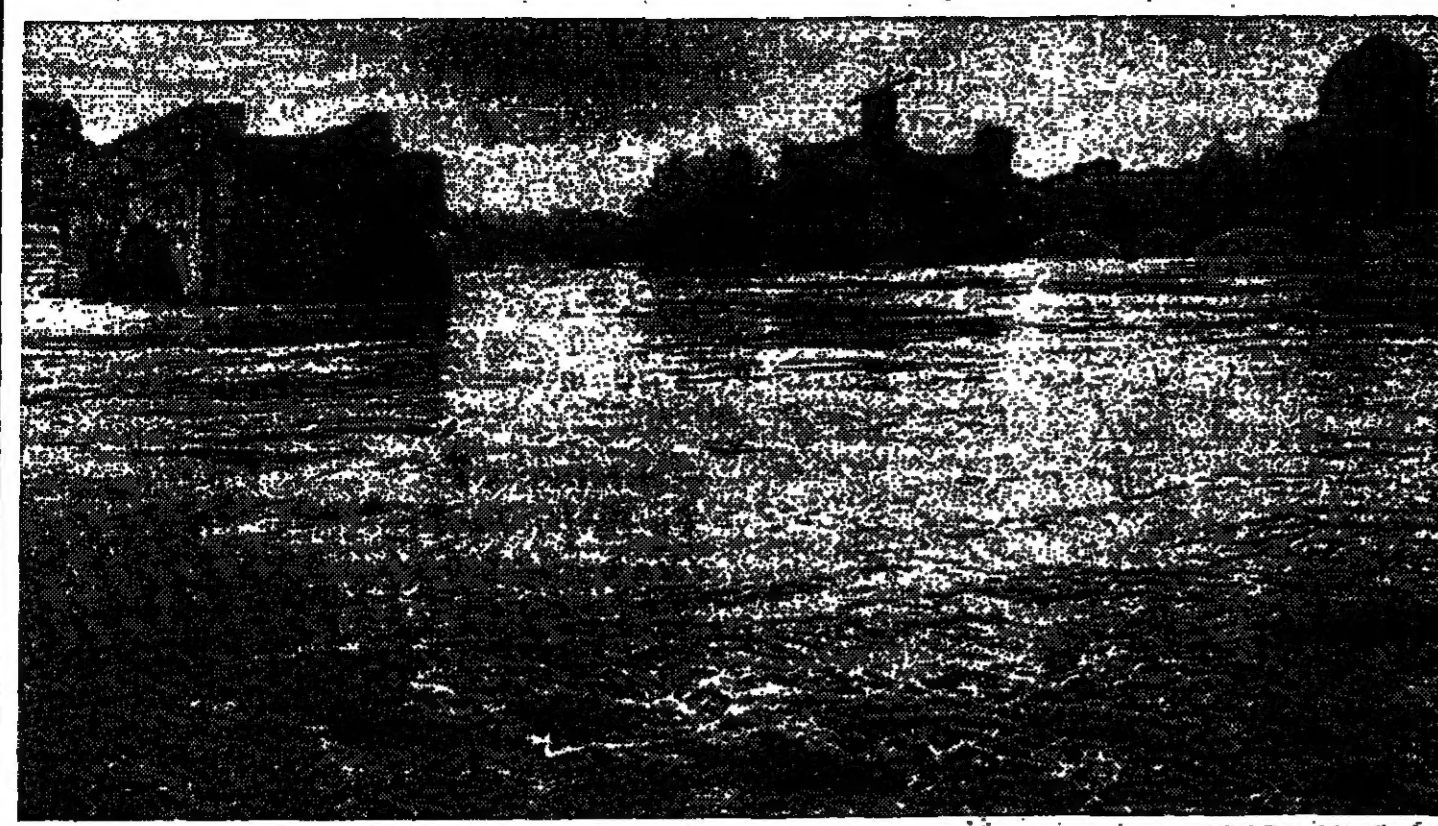
The finance ministers agreed to use the good offices of one EEC country with excellent contacts to SALMA in resolving the problem. Mr. Apel said, adding that he was confident the matter could be settled quickly. The country to tackle the problem is understood to be France. Mr. Apel said that the loan to Ireland will carry a 9.2-per-cent annual interest rate. For the \$1-billion loan to Italy, Mr. Apel said, it is envisioned that funds will be raised by a banking consortium on capital markets.

He said that West Germany and a number of other countries opposed the idea of equipping the loan with a floating interest rate—starting at 1 per cent above the London Interbanking Rate and adjustable every half-year. A final decision on the matter is scheduled to be reached at the finance ministers' next meeting, on March 15, Mr. Apel added. Common Bid to EEC. LUXEMBOURG, Feb. 16 (UPI).—The Soviet bloc's Comecon economic organization today made its second attempt to forge relations with the European Common Market, sending the EEC a draft treaty on relations not only between the two groups but also among their individual member nations. Talks in Moscow a year ago broke down when Comecon insisted on recognition as the trading negotiator for its members. The EEC, saying that Comecon has no such powers, insisted on the right to negotiate trade agreements with the individual Comecon nations.

A communiqué issued by Luxembourg Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn, current chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers, said that the EEC's member states would consider the new Comecon proposal, which observers called a move toward the Common Market viewpoint. No Solution Expected in New Cyprus Talks. VIENNA, Feb. 16 (AP).—Negotiations in the intercommunal talks on Cyprus which will resume here tomorrow arrived today amid signs that no breakthrough can be expected toward a political settlement for the Mediterranean island. Addressing newsmen after their arrival, Glafkos Clerides, spokesman for the Greek community, and Rauf Denktaş, the representative of the Turkish Cypriots, gave no indication of possible concessions they will be ready to make.

IRA Bombs in Belfast Shake Army Command, Post Office

BELFAST, Feb. 16 (UPI).—The Irish Republican Army set off bombs around British Army headquarters in downtown Belfast today, seriously damaging the city's main post office and forcing evacuation of the high command. The bombings and attacks on two British Army posts outside town were seen as another phase of the IRA revenge campaign for the death of Frank Stagg last week during a hunger strike. No casualties were reported. An Army spokesman said an official of the IRA announced the bombings at 2 p.m. with a telephone call telling army headquarters that it and the post office next door were bracketed



Because of heavy rains in Rome, the swollen Tiber River covers part of Tiberina Island (center rear).

One Dead as Heavy Rains Batter Much of Italy, Flood Rome Area

ROME, Feb. 16 (AP).—Torrential rains in much of Italy for the past 48 hours caused floods, cut some road and sea communications and accounted for one dead today. Both the Tiber and Aniene rivers were rain-swollen and flooded vast areas around Orte, about 60 miles north of Rome.

Traffic on the Salaria road near Rome resumed early today after being cut yesterday. There was also some flooding in Rome. Police closed the Ponte Milvio, over the Tiber, to auto traffic and pedestrians. Outside of Rome, most roads that lead to the city were flooded in part. A woman drowned

20 miles south of Rome when a truck in which she was riding plunged into a canal. Heavy rains were reported in Bologna and the north Apennine areas. Some villages were isolated there by floods. Plains in the Piedmont, Lombardy and Venetian regions were also affected by the rains.

There were also heavy snowfalls in the Aosta and Alpi regions in the north. Rain and wind storms in the Naples area caused damage to the fields and heavy seas disrupted ship connections between Naples and the nearby islands of Ischia, Capri and Sicily.

Of 16 at Barcelona Conference

12 Mediterranean Nations Sign Pollution Pact

By Henry Gieger

BARCELONA, Feb. 16 (NYT).—Twelve nations opened today what was termed "a new era of cooperation" by signing a convention to fight against pollution in the Mediterranean Sea.

The signing brought to a close a two-week conference here of 16 nations bordering on the Mediterranean. In what one delegate described as "a turning point in the fight to halt the deterioration of the Mediterranean," representatives of six Arab countries, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Syria, Lebanon and Morocco, sat down with those of Israel, Turkey, Spain, France, Monaco, Yugoslavia, Greece, Italy, Cyprus and Malta. Also were present.

Libya, Yugoslavia and Tunisia did not sign the convention for procedural reasons but did sign the final minutes of the conference, which implied approval of all the decisions. The Syrian delegation left the conference before today's session for unexplained reasons. Joint Programs. According to the convention, the signatories are committed to take all measures to prevent, abate and control pollution of the Mediterranean and to protect and enhance the marine environment in that area. They agreed to establish joint programs to monitor the level of pollution and to fight, in particular, against dumping from ships and aircraft as well as against discharge of harmful matter from coastlines.

A special protocol is devoted to oil and other harmful substances and a regional center in Malta was set up to act as a clearing house for information on emergencies arising from the presence in the Mediterranean of large quantities of oil.

Another protocol approved today covers dumping from ships and aircraft and establishes a blacklist of products whose dumping is prohibited. They include mercury, radioactive wastes, cadmium, acid and alkaline compounds, materials used in biological warfare and crude oil and hydrocarbons derived from petroleum.

Products whose dumping would be controlled include arsenic, lead, zinc, cyanides and fluorides and containers and other bulky wastes that might create navigational hazards. The United Nations Environment Program was designated to act as a secretariat. Delegates

said much of the success of the agreements would depend on the amount of funds made available by the contracting parties and the environment program. Mustafa Tolba, director of the program, and an Egyptian microbiologist, acknowledged that the agreement would place a "heavy

burden" on the program but said "we welcome this responsibility." He called the conference a "milestone on the road to international cooperation."

Israeli delegates said this was not the first agreement they had signed with Arab countries, particularly in the maritime field. But they termed this accord an important one for regional cooperation and said the tone of the conference and its working commissions had been "constructive."

The formulation of procedures for determining liability and compensation for damage resulting from pollution was left to later agreements, but the possibility of arbitrating conflicts among the contracting parties was provided for.

Montedison Is Seed

PARIS, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Authorities in Corsica and Nice will demand about 60 million francs (about \$13 million) in damages from Montedison, the Italian multinational firm, for dumping titanium dioxide waste in the Mediterranean, a lawyer representing them said here today.

The waste, from the firm's factory near Florence, was dumped from ships between Italy and Corsica in 1972. In 1974, the firm's managing director and three senior employees were given suspended jail sentences by an Italian court for causing the pollution.

Under a compromise, titanium dioxide waste was not included in the "black list" of waste materials agreed on at the Barcelona conference. The question, in which France and Italy took opposing views, was left to the European Economic Community to settle.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



INVESTIGATION—Tokuji Wakasa, president of All Nippon Airways, makes deep bow after testifying before Lower House Budget Committee about Lockheed payoff scandal.

Yamani Expects Iran To Cut Oil Price Again

Charges Iraq Undercuts Rates Decided by OPEC

By Jonathan C. Randal

RIYADH, Feb. 16 (WP).—Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, today predicted a further oil-price cut by Iran, accused Iraq of undercutting prices set by the producers' cartel and revealed a planned shutdown of two Saudi oil fields. But he said in an interview that the effect of these measures—which reflect decreased worldwide consumption due to the recession—on the 13-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries would not be "as much as pictured in the Western press."

Nonetheless, Sheikh Yamani acknowledged that the Iranian price reduction announced yesterday may mark the first time that the OPEC cartel had failed to force consumers to accept its unilaterally imposed price increases in their entirety. Last September, OPEC announced a 10-per-cent increase for Saudi Arabian light crude—known as the yardstick for pricing all other varieties of oil.

Sheikh Yamani said that Iran's decision to shave 9.5 cents from every barrel of Iranian heavy crude was "something we expected and can live with." Moreover, he said, "even the present price of Iranian heavy crude—now \$11.40 a barrel—is higher than it should be" and he said he doubted that Iran could avoid a further price reduction. Industry sources here speculated that Iran may have to cut a further 10 cents a barrel to sell the 740,000 barrels a day backing that Tehran officials have mentioned recently.

Sheikh Yamani accused Iraq of having "taken the lead in lowering prices" and suggested that "over the past year" Iraqi price cuts had sometimes "reached almost \$1 a barrel."

He said that the Iranian decision may spur a further Iraqi price reduction in order to maintain Baghdad's competitive edge. He said that the Iranian price cut would have no effect on Saudi pricing since Saudi Arabia produces very little heavy crude oil. The sheikh announced that the Zulfikar and Marjan fields—producing the same heavy crude as Iran—"will close down" very soon.

He said that Saudi Arabia had never before voluntarily shut down an entire oil field. The shutdown affects about half of the country's production of heavy crude oil, which accounts for only 5 per cent of total Saudi production.

Sheikh Yamani's charges of Iraqi price cutting confirmed industry rumors which were denied last year by Baghdad after being published in a specialized Western petroleum newsletter. With reserves second only to Saudi Arabia's, Iraq apparently felt strong enough to refuse to sign the Vienna agreement last September raising OPEC prices.

Increased Production. The Saudi minister said, "Iraq is the only country to increase its production." He suggested that Iraq was pumping "up to almost 2 million barrels a day." Western oil-industry sources suggested that the level of production constituted between 400,000 and 500,000 more barrels a day than had been produced in the past.

Sheikh Yamani contrasted Iraqi actions with those of Saudi Arabia.

Although Saudi Arabia has the capacity to pump 12 million barrels a day, he said, current daily production went as low as 6 million barrels a day during the fall and now stood at 7.1 million barrels a day, because of the OPEC policy not to pump more than 8.5 million barrels a day.

But although the minister (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Ahmed Zaki Yamani

Arms Spending Also Affected

Iran's Lagging Oil Revenues Slow Petrochemical Growth

By Eric Pace

TEHRAN, Feb. 16 (NYT).—Iran's plans for the construction of petrochemical facilities costing more than \$5 billion have been delayed, set aside, or thrown into question in recent months, largely as a result of Iran's lagging oil revenues, according to well-placed members of the Tehran business community.

In addition, second thoughts about Iran's soaring military expenditures have apparently helped to delay the start of work on a naval base that is to cost more than \$3 billion, informants have reported.

And cost considerations are expected to complicate negotiations toward Iran's purchase of two types of advanced U.S. aircraft, the F-15 fighter and the AWACS radar plane.

Reports by both Iranian and Western business informants indicate that an economic retrench-

ment caused mainly by unexpectedly low oil earnings has touched two sectors particularly dear to the Shah of Iran: defense and industries involving the processing of crude oil and natural gas.

Iran's budget for the 12 months starting March 21 is about a fourth larger than the original budget for the preceding 12 months, but it presumes a deficit of more than \$2 billion, and Iranian officials have called for economies in foreign aid among other areas.

Underlying these economic worries are labor shortages, transportation bottlenecks and the rising cost of imports, as well as the fact that Iran's oil revenues in the current budget year have been running almost \$3 billion less than had been expected. Production in Iran's main oilfields was almost 11 per cent less last month than a year earlier.

Others Thriving

The projected budget deficit and the need for economies are particularly annoying here because other Middle East oil-producing countries, with populations smaller than Iran's 24 million, have been rushing ahead with the construction of petrochemical industries and other costly development projects, while building up financial reserves.

In Iran, a wide range of projects has been affected by various economic problems. Plans for three oil refineries with individual daily capacities of 500,000 barrels, which were to have been built in the south, have been "shelved," as one informant put it, apparently for lack of commercially promising export markets.

In addition, plans for further specialized processing facilities at the site of an existing refinery at Abadan are proceeding slowly. An indefinite delay was also reported in plans for the construction of a nitrogen fertilizer complex on the Caspian Sea, apparently because of cost and a shortage of skilled labor.

Much Japanese Money

In contrast, the government is going ahead with a huge petrochemical complex that is to rise along the Persian Gulf as a joint venture between the Iranian government and Japanese industrial concerns. Japan is also reported to be providing much of the financing.

No outburst is evident in Iran's plans for nuclear power plants, which have high priority in the government planning. Iran is expected to complete about 20 nuclear power plants with a total capacity of 23,000 megawatts between now and 1994, at a cost unofficially estimated at more than \$20 billion.

Similarly, the budget for the next 12 months calls for continued expansion of the Iranian armed forces with appropriation of slightly more than \$3 billion, an 8-per-cent increase over the previous budget.

Yet this rate of increase is only about half the rate of growth planned for the Iranian economy in the period.

Kreisky Starts Visit Of 2 Days in Prague

PRAGUE, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky arrived here today for a two-day visit to Czechoslovakia. His visit to Prague, the first by an Austrian government leader for nearly 40 years, will set the seal on improving relations between the two neighbors after more than 20 years of strain, and has been termed by Mr. Kreisky as the "beginning of a new phase."

Angola's Neighbors Wary on MPLA

Tensions Rise in Southern Africa

By Michael T. Kaufman
NAIROBI, Feb. 16 (NYT).—With the Moscow-backed government in Luanda in control of most of Angola, there is growing concern among many African diplomats that the civil war in the former Portuguese territory could lead to continuing turmoil in the entire southern part of the continent.

From King to Communists, Spanish Politicians on Move

MADRID, Feb. 16 (NYT).—Almost everyone who is anyone in Spanish politics is traveling these days. And when the politicians stay put, it is merely to hold a news conference, make a statement or give a lecture.

With change in the air, the once-frozen and monotonous Spanish political scene has become so mobile that the press is having trouble keeping up with all the goings and comings and the flood of statements that is accompanying them.

At the top, King Juan Carlos is setting the example this week with a tour of Catalonia, one of Spain's most troubled regions.

As and the Queen arrived in Barcelona today to be greeted by a strike of about 7,000 municipal employees protesting low pay.

The royal couple's first public appearance outside Madrid began inauspiciously with only small crowds at the airport and on the ride into the city.

While the mayor was greeting the King and Queen in the former throne room of Catalonian kings, policemen, firemen, teachers, doctors, nurses and hundreds of other city employees marched in the square outside the city hall, protesting the mayor's refusal to negotiate.

For weeks, the city and the region, one of Spain's most developed areas, have been the scene of demonstrations on wider issues such as political amnesty and home rule. It was this dissidence that led to the King's visit and the scheduling of a Cabinet meeting Friday in Barcelona.

The opposition also has taken to the road. Felipe Gonzalez, secretary-general of the Spanish Socialist Workers party, is one of several opposition leaders who are going about the country talking and organizing.

His and other political groups are still illegal, but they are preparing for the day when this will no longer be so. Mr. Gonzalez was allowed to hold the Socialist first public rally in about 35 years in the Basque town of Bar Leizor.

Government officials made clear why they were allowing the Socialists so much latitude, even if it meant giving them freedom to criticize: They are a counter to the Communists, whom the government is continuing to ban from legal political life.

This has not prevented the Communists also from traveling all over the country, particularly in connection with the recent labor agitation. A buildup of Socialist strength in the Basque country would also serve to offset the attraction of the Basque extremist group, ETA or Basque National and Freedom, which acknowledged responsibility for two killings last week.

The traffic between Spain and the rest of Europe is also intense. And the country is gradually losing its sense of political isolation. Foreign Minister Jose Maria de Arellano has resumed his tour of capitals of the European Economic Community to take soundings on Spain's eventual membership in the Common Market. Last Thursday, he was in Brussels.

The train collision kills six in Switzerland.
YVERDON, Switzerland, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Six persons were killed and about 40 injured in a head-on collision between two passenger trains on a single-track local mountain railway near here yesterday, police said.

The trains were traveling in opposite directions on a line linking this spa at the south end of Lake Neuchâtel with Saint-Croix, a tourist resort in the Jura mountains about 20 kilometers away, near the French frontier.

Baccarat
The finest in French Crystal since 1764.
You are cordially invited to visit our Museum and retail showrooms.
30 bis Rue de Paradis Paris.
Tel. 770-64-30
Open Monday-Friday, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Saturday, 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Also obtainable in select specialty stores near your home (list and catalogue available on request).

the "African solution." But the situation with regard to South Africa is causing concern.

Through its recognition by the Organisation of African Unity, the MPLA has significantly cemented its claim to be the legitimate government of Angola. Similarly, with its recent military victories, led by a Cuban vanguard, the Popular Movement has extended its control over much of the vast territory and has sent its rivals into the bush.

Refugee Report
In the north, the forces of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) have been beaten back to the Zaire border. In the south, the troops of the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola (UNITA) are in rout, evacuating one base after another. Tens of thousands

of civilians loyal to UNITA are said to be streaming in a refugee column toward South-West Africa, fleeing before the advancing MPLA forces.

These gains, which appear to be leading to an MPLA victory, are raising concern over the possible repercussions on Zaire, Zambia and South Africa.

Zaire has had a strong commitment to the FNLA for 14 years, allowing it to maintain a base in Kinshasa and funneling Western military assistance to its forces.

Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko has in the past expressed fears that a Soviet-influenced Angola might serve as a base for subversion in his own country. In the split between Moscow and Peking, Mr. Mobutu has allied himself strongly with China and North Korea while at the same time maintaining close ties to the United States.

Moreover, Mr. Mobutu is concerned about the 3,000 Katangese mercenaries who have been fighting with the MPLA and who may now wish to fight their way back to their homeland. These Katangese originally were in the army of the breakaway province of Katanga, funded largely by European mining interests, during the civil war in the 1960s in Zaire, which was then called the Congo.

When President Mobutu, relying largely on white mercenaries, quashed their rebellion, the troops fled into Angola, where they were recruited and served the Portuguese in their war against the nationalists.

Katangese Shift
Once the Portuguese announced their intention to leave Angola, the Katangese joined forces with the MPLA. Some of these Katangese reportedly were radicalized by this experience and strengthened in their resolve to return to Zaire, where they are considered outlaws.

Zambia hopes to reach a practical compromise with the MPLA. Even before the OAU reached a stalemate last month on the question of recognition of the MPLA regime, President Kenneth Kaunda announced that his country would accept the Luanda government if a majority of African nations did. Now that 28 of the 46 OAU members have, it is possible that Mr. Kaunda will curb the activities of UNITA, which has maintained its base in Lusaka.

Mr. Kaunda has said several times recently that he never wanted the MPLA frozen out of an Angola government but favored the inclusion of all nationalist forces in a coalition regime.

His reluctance country relies on the Benguela railroad through Angola to export its copper ore, and part of Mr. Kaunda's commitment to UNITA was based on the realization that the railroad runs mostly through the tribal lands of the Ovambundu, the major backers of UNITA. Now that the MPLA controls the railroad, Mr. Kaunda could reverse himself in another African solution.

Retreat From Détente
Military has hardened and there has been a retreat from Prime Minister John Vorster's policy of détente and dialogue with the black nations. About 4,000 South African troops are encamped in what is called a defensive perimeter within southern Angola.

Furthermore, Mr. Vorster's stated intention of granting some form of autonomy to South-West Africa—the area between Angola and South Africa that Pretoria administers despite the UN position that this occupation is illegal—seems cooled.

The mounting sentiment in South Africa now regards South-West Africa as a necessary buffer between South Africa and Angola, whose MPLA has pledged support for the South-West Africa People's Organization, a nationalist guerrilla group.

Shelling, Landing Reported
LUSAKA, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Three warships shelled the southern Angolan port of Mocimboa for two days before landing several hundred Cuban soldiers there last week, senior Western intelligence sources said here.

The sources said the three vessels were Soviet Alligator-class landing craft, but said the nationality of the commanders was not known.

The sources said it was unlikely that Angolans had yet been trained to command the landing craft. Mocimboa, which had been controlled by UNITA, was captured by the MPLA.

Observers concluded that the buildup of Cuban troops on the border of South-West Africa probably would take place much faster than had been expected.

Mocimboa is a major port 145 miles north of the South-West Africa frontier.

of civilians loyal to UNITA are said to be streaming in a refugee column toward South-West Africa, fleeing before the advancing MPLA forces.

These gains, which appear to be leading to an MPLA victory, are raising concern over the possible repercussions on Zaire, Zambia and South Africa.

Zaire has had a strong commitment to the FNLA for 14 years, allowing it to maintain a base in Kinshasa and funneling Western military assistance to its forces.

Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko has in the past expressed fears that a Soviet-influenced Angola might serve as a base for subversion in his own country. In the split between Moscow and Peking, Mr. Mobutu has allied himself strongly with China and North Korea while at the same time maintaining close ties to the United States.

Moreover, Mr. Mobutu is concerned about the 3,000 Katangese mercenaries who have been fighting with the MPLA and who may now wish to fight their way back to their homeland. These Katangese originally were in the army of the breakaway province of Katanga, funded largely by European mining interests, during the civil war in the 1960s in Zaire, which was then called the Congo.

When President Mobutu, relying largely on white mercenaries, quashed their rebellion, the troops fled into Angola, where they were recruited and served the Portuguese in their war against the nationalists.

Katangese Shift
Once the Portuguese announced their intention to leave Angola, the Katangese joined forces with the MPLA. Some of these Katangese reportedly were radicalized by this experience and strengthened in their resolve to return to Zaire, where they are considered outlaws.

Zambia hopes to reach a practical compromise with the MPLA. Even before the OAU reached a stalemate last month on the question of recognition of the MPLA regime, President Kenneth Kaunda announced that his country would accept the Luanda government if a majority of African nations did. Now that 28 of the 46 OAU members have, it is possible that Mr. Kaunda will curb the activities of UNITA, which has maintained its base in Lusaka.

Mr. Kaunda has said several times recently that he never wanted the MPLA frozen out of an Angola government but favored the inclusion of all nationalist forces in a coalition regime.

His reluctance country relies on the Benguela railroad through Angola to export its copper ore, and part of Mr. Kaunda's commitment to UNITA was based on the realization that the railroad runs mostly through the tribal lands of the Ovambundu, the major backers of UNITA. Now that the MPLA controls the railroad, Mr. Kaunda could reverse himself in another African solution.

Retreat From Détente
Military has hardened and there has been a retreat from Prime Minister John Vorster's policy of détente and dialogue with the black nations. About 4,000 South African troops are encamped in what is called a defensive perimeter within southern Angola.

Furthermore, Mr. Vorster's stated intention of granting some form of autonomy to South-West Africa—the area between Angola and South Africa that Pretoria administers despite the UN position that this occupation is illegal—seems cooled.

The mounting sentiment in South Africa now regards South-West Africa as a necessary buffer between South Africa and Angola, whose MPLA has pledged support for the South-West Africa People's Organization, a nationalist guerrilla group.

Shelling, Landing Reported
LUSAKA, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Three warships shelled the southern Angolan port of Mocimboa for two days before landing several hundred Cuban soldiers there last week, senior Western intelligence sources said here.

The sources said the three vessels were Soviet Alligator-class landing craft, but said the nationality of the commanders was not known.

The sources said it was unlikely that Angolans had yet been trained to command the landing craft. Mocimboa, which had been controlled by UNITA, was captured by the MPLA.

Observers concluded that the buildup of Cuban troops on the border of South-West Africa probably would take place much faster than had been expected.

Mocimboa is a major port 145 miles north of the South-West Africa frontier.

of civilians loyal to UNITA are said to be streaming in a refugee column toward South-West Africa, fleeing before the advancing MPLA forces.

These gains, which appear to be leading to an MPLA victory, are raising concern over the possible repercussions on Zaire, Zambia and South Africa.

Zaire has had a strong commitment to the FNLA for 14 years, allowing it to maintain a base in Kinshasa and funneling Western military assistance to its forces.



CLEARING PAN-AMERICAN HIGHWAY—Workers clearing landslides from road outside Tecpan, Guatemala. Roads blocked and bridges collapsed after the recent earthquake have left many of the country's villages cut off from attempts to bring in aid.

To Adopt Common Tongue

Athens Moves to End Use Of Archaic Official Language

By Dusko Doder

ATHENS, Feb. 16 (WP).—Greeks have long lived in linguistic chaos. They speak the language of their ancestors as it was handed down through generations. But the official language of modern Greece is an artificially created archaic tongue that approximates the one spoken in the ancient Hellenic world and that has to be learned in schools.

The existence of two languages and the fact that the official one is not understood by everybody had created a communications gap between the educated elite and the rest of the population.

It has long been one of the most divisive political issues in Greece. The government of Premier Constantine Karamanlis two weeks ago adopted sweeping educational reforms designed to put an end to Greece's bilingualism in favor of the common tongue of the people, or *Demotiki*, which is now introduced as the sole language of education up to the university level.

The Premier's reforms are staggering in scope and involve a total overhaul of "all sectors of general, technical and professional education" including translations of all textbooks as a consequence that the *Demotiki* Greek will inevitably become the language of university education by the end of the decade.

End of Struggle
Psychologically, the decision marks the end of a long struggle by progressive Greek educators against excessive nationalism who sponsored the artificially made *Katharevusa* language as a symbol of the tangible links between modern Greece and the glorious culture of the ancient Hellenic world.

Greek newspaper publishers and editors have been in the forefront of this struggle. In fact, Helen Vlachou, publisher of several Athens dailies, was the first to introduce the common *Demotiki* language in the columns of her afternoon paper *Mesimbrini* in 1961. The editor of the paper at that time was Panayotis Lambrias, who is now minister of information in the Karamanlis Cabinet.

But the movement for educational reform was halted by the military junta that took power in 1967. The military rulers insisted that the synthetic *Katharevusa* continue as Greece's official language and the army general staff put together a new grammar textbook for all schools.

An outsider might find it improbable that the question of language in a homogeneous nation could become an explosive political issue and, as it frequently did, to bloody street fights and riots. However, the problem is deeply rooted in the nation's history, especially in the nation's four centuries-long occupation by Turkey, a period when all Greek thought and education went into an eclipse.

Confined to Monasteries
During the Turkish rule, the cultivation of Greek thought and language was confined to a few monasteries. The language used by various clergymen—prominent among them being Kyriakos Loukakis and Nikiforos Theotokis—was a modernized form of the ancient Greek. The basis of that language was the so-called Alexandrian Common, the tongue that evolved during the reign of Alexander the Great from the three forms of ancient Greek.

In the Hellenic world, the Alexandrian Common was the language of the civilized peoples and was subsequently taken over by the Byzantine Empire.

The *Katharevusa* language, which was adopted as Greece's official language after the nation's war of liberation against Turkey nearly 180 years ago, is based on the Alexandrian Common. It appealed to Greek nationalists because it was akin to the ancient Greek and was not adulterated by foreign expressions.

Its defenders even today argue that the *Katharevusa*, although a

synthetic language with a very difficult grammar and punctuation rules, is rich in scientific concepts and provides for great exactness in rendering complex relationships.

The *Demotiki*, however, is a peasant tongue developed by the Greek peoples over the past centuries. Because of general illiteracy, this development was somewhat haphazard and the *Demotiki* is rich in descriptive terms but lacks scientific concepts and precision. Moreover, it is saturated by Turkish, Italian and other foreign words accepted by the people during their common life with Turkish, Italians and other foreign invaders.

The Premier's reforms are staggering in scope and involve a total overhaul of "all sectors of general, technical and professional education" including translations of all textbooks as a consequence that the *Demotiki* Greek will inevitably become the language of university education by the end of the decade.

Yamani Sees Lower Price

(Continued from Page 1)
sought to portray the lowered production as deliberate Saudi policy, Iranian sources here said that, in fact, Saudi Arabia could not find buyers for any more crude in the present depressed world market.

In the last two years, because of the world economic slump and conservation measures, world consumption has dropped from 31 to 27 million barrels a day. Sheikh Yamani said the Iranian price reduction as the logical result of OPEC's failure to reach agreement on the so-called value differential, which set the price for various grades of crude.

Geographical location, sulphur content and the crude's lightness or heaviness constitute factors in setting prices.

His insistence that Iranian oil was overpriced reflected both technical considerations and a longstanding difference pitting the Shah's constant efforts to increase prices to the maximum and Saudi Arabia's determination to limit increases and avoid bankrupting the industrialized world.

Sheikh Yamani suggested that Iran may disguise any further price reduction by extending credit terms from 60 to 90 days, a move he estimated would be equivalent to an 8-cent-a-barrel price reduction.

IRA Bombs in Belfast Shake Army Command, Post Office
(Continued from Page 1)

IRA men opened fire on the 10-man British camp guarding television towers on Divis Mountain, about 10 miles west of Belfast, and ambushed a three-truck convoy bringing army reinforcements. The gunnery withdrew after a 90-minute firefight.

The raid came only four hours after four gunmen killed three Catholic women and seriously wounded a man last night in a suburb north of Belfast. The police said it started as a robbery, but ended as a sectarian killing when the men determined the victims were Roman Catholics.

Meanwhile, the British Army confirmed today that it issued forged press cards to soldiers in Northern Ireland, enabling them to pose as reporters.

An army spokesman said the cards were not being issued now. Asked whether that applied as from this morning, he replied: "Yes."

The London Times reproduced one of the cards and other correspondents in Belfast reported

Guatemala Tries To Halt Slaying Of Quake Looters

GUATEMALA CITY, Feb. 16 (UPI).—The government appealed today to vigilante squads to stop executing persons found looting houses damaged in the Feb. 4 earthquake.

According to unofficial reports, more than 200 looters have been killed by the police, vigilante squads and the army.

The vigilante squads, armed with shotguns, handguns and knives, were formed to patrol the city's residential districts, especially those bordering slum areas that harbor known criminals.

The government, which also reported that the death toll from the quake has now reached 22,088, said in radio broadcasts that the looters should be turned over to the army. However, the army itself was said to be shooting some looters in its custody.

Hawaii and the purchase of wide-bodied U.S. jets by Japanese airlines was agreed on to offset a trade imbalance favoring Japan. Soon after, ANA bought the TriStars and in another decision, strongly favorable to Lockheed, the defense agency decided to import an anti-submarine plane. Lockheed's P-3C Orion is the prime contender and Mr. Kodama stands to make \$8 million on the sale.

The proceedings were a pale shadow of a U.S. congressional inquiry. The necessity to accommodate all five parties in the questioning resulted in a hurried and often superficial quiz. The witnesses were permitted to evade direct responses and in some cases made no answer at all.

Lockheed Aides in Canada
OTTAWA, Feb. 16 (AP).—After meeting with Lockheed executives, Canadian Defense Minister James Richardson said today that negotiations to buy 15 Lockheed P-3C Orions may collapse unless the corporation can overcome serious financial problems.

Mr. Richardson said at a news conference he had been assured by Lockheed's new board chairman, Robert Heise, that a new financing arrangement could be expected later this year. He said the difficulty had not been resolved, adding that Lockheed's loss of income meant the negotiation period for the \$350-million contract would take longer than Canada had anticipated.

Den Uyl, Wilson Meet
LONDON, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Netherlands Premier Joop den Uyl met with British Prime Minister Harold Wilson today for a brief round of talks expected to center mainly on Common Market and European economic problems.

They had seen the fake identity documents.

Kenneth Morgan, general secretary of the British National Union of Journalists, called the issuance of forged press passes "wholly deplorable" and said his group would protest strongly to the government.

22 Mercenaries Detained by Zaire
KINSHASA, Zaire, Feb. 16 (UPI).—President Mobutu Sese Seko today imposed strict new measures to keep mercenaries from passing through Zaire en route to Angola. Authorities shortly thereafter seized 22 arriving mercenaries and ordered them expelled tonight.

The 22, who had called themselves tourists on entering Zaire, included a U.S. citizen, an Australian, a Belgian, 16 Britons, a Frenchman, an Irishman and a South African.

They had left London yesterday and came here from Belgium, reportedly to join the retraining National Front for the Liberation of Angola.

Coups Attempt Seen Unlikely To Change Nigerian Policy

By John Darnith

LAGOS, Feb. 16 (NYT).—Western diplomats said yesterday that Nigeria's foreign policy, especially its vigorous backing of the Soviet-supported faction in Angola, was unlikely to change as a result of the assassination of Gen. Murtala Mohammed, the head of state.

In making their assessments, the diplomats noted that the new head of state, Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, had been a key figure in formulating policy under the seven-month-old military regime, in which he was chief of staff of the armed forces.

Four times during an emotional broadcast, Gen. Obasanjo promised to continue the "dynamic leadership" of his slain predecessor.

Familiar Figure
The new head of state is a familiar figure to Nigerians. He recently headed a delegation that visited the forces of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) in Luanda to survey the military situation in Angola and join in a celebration marking the 10th anniversary of the nationalistic struggle against Portuguese colonial rule.

Referring generally to both domestic and foreign policies, Donald Easton, the U.S. Ambassador to Nigeria, said in an interview that "based on the public statements made to date, it is the intention of the regime to continue along the lines of its predecessor."

"As far as we're aware," he said, "the policy of the federal military government concerning the United States' attitude toward South African issues and Angola has been the governmental policy as a whole and not the policy of any individual."

Under the Mohammed regime, Nigeria, which had always considered foreign policy to be a "black box" tended toward behind-the-scenes mediation of African disputes, adopted an activist stance.

Most notable has been its outspoken support of the MPLA, for which it lobbied strenuously at the meeting of the Organization of African Unity in Addis Ababa, last month.

Popular Policy
The policy has proved immensely popular with the Nigerians. It is based, according to numerous officials here, primarily upon opposition to the white-minority government in South Africa, which has troops in Angola fighting on the side of U.S.-backed factions.

Nigeria's stance on international issues is considered important in Africa because, with 80 million people, a large standing army and petroleum revenues running at close to \$9 billion a year, Nigeria is considered the most powerful African country.

Gen. Obasanjo is known to have extremely strong feelings against the South African regime. His ascension to power could affect all of black Africa's relations with the volatile political and racial situation in the South. Recently, the South African government has attempted to improve its relations with black nations, but few have responded.

Tennis Club Cleared
LAGOS, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Nigerian troops cleared courts and terraces at the Lagos Lawn Tennis Club today, halting a match between the current Wimbledon champion, Arthur Ashe,

proving the accuracy of its site warnings and apparently beginning to develop a new of intercontinental missile before complete deployment of the latest generation of X-3 Search for New Ways.

In addition, he said, the Union, "having gained 33 nuclear parity, is investing, creating resources in a new revolutionary technologies could seriously alter the balance."

In conventional warfare, he said, the Soviet is "challenging our technological leadership across almost the entire spectrum of conventional warfare." As examples, he mentioned electronic warfare, and artillery, tactical air and naval warfare.

"Given an extrapolation of present trends, and without proper action on our part, the Pentagon believes 'on' and, including a combination of quality and quantity, Soviet-Union can achieve none-in deployed military technology in the 1980s," Mr. said.

General Conclusion
In assessing the balance in technology, Mr. Currie offered this general conclusion: "The United States continues to hold a technological lead over the Soviet Union in most areas critical to our national security. But that lead has been diminishing in some important areas, it is gone. The Soviets are ahead."

Specifically, the statement listed a Soviet lead in such areas as high-pressure physics, welding, titanium fabrication, magnetohydrodynamic power generation, high-frequency radio wave propagation, anti-ship missiles, chemical warfare and artillery.

In the strategic field, Mr. Currie said the Soviet Union was making greater progress than expected by the Pentagon in im-

and Jeff Borowick, both United States.

Players and spectators ordered out.

The incident took place most of Lagos returned to after Friday's attempted. There was no immediate plan for the army's at the tennis club, but the speculation that it was with an anti-U.S. demand by students in the capital might have headed there.

As the army moved in, Ashe was bundled off his and Ambassador Easton, whom he has been staying manhandled.

Moroccans Said to Hold Oasis Again

RABAT, Feb. 16 (AP).—can forces have returned of the Western Sahara of Amghala after an Algerian telegram yesterday to Fr. Houari Boumedienne of protesting what the King d of the "Mushchoune" of Amghala, 200 miles Algeria, and calling on his medicine to choose between "declared war or an internal guaranteed peace."

In Algeria, the official paper, El Moudjahid, denie any Algerian forces had been involved in the attack and said that the Moroccan army at Amghala had been given guerrillas of the Algerian-Folklard Front, which is independence for the Sahara.

Across the Sands
But the sources in Rabat an Algerian armored strike at Amghala on Saturday inflicting heavy casualties Moroccan guerrillas, before drawing swiftly across the Mauritania border.

The sources described a back as an apparent report the Algerian defeat at Amghala last month, when Moroccan said they destroyed an Algerian battalion and captured 10 all described as members geria's army.

Unpolished Border
There are indications that of vast northern Mauritania become an area where a maneuver as well as resources continued. Man has an unpolished border of about 500 kilometers with across which the Algeria apparently outflank Mr. troops in the Western since Mauritania's army men is fully committed coastal areas.

Under an accord concluded last fall despite Algerian Polisario protests, Morocco and Mauritania agreed to divide the Western Sahara. Spanish rule ends Feb. 2. Spanish forces were withdrawn from the territory last month.

The Western Sahara is estimated 80,000 inhabitants of them nomads now live Algeria or Morocco, but one of the world's richest deposits of phosphates 70 west of Amghala.

Pentagon Says Russia Closing Gap in Military Technology

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (NYT).—The Defense Department believes that the Soviet Union, with an expanding research program, is challenging the U.S. technological advantage, which has been of crucial importance in maintaining a military balance.

Unless the present trends are reversed, the Defense Department foresees a Soviet "dominance" in military technology by the mid-1980s.

This assessment of the military technology balance was presented to various congressional committees recently by Malcolm Currie, the director of defense research and engineering in the annual Pentagon "research posture statement."

To reverse the present trend, Mr. Currie is urging that Congress commit itself to a steady growth in funding for military research and development over the next five years. For the coming fiscal year, the Defense Department is requesting \$11 billion for research and development—a 7-per-cent rise over this year's level, with much of the increases going toward developing conventional weapons.

General Conclusion
In assessing the balance in technology, Mr. Currie offered this general conclusion: "The United States continues to hold a technological lead over the Soviet Union in most areas critical to our national security. But that lead has been diminishing in some important areas, it is gone. The Soviets are ahead."

Specifically, the statement listed a Soviet lead in such areas as high-pressure physics, welding, titanium fabrication, magnetohydrodynamic power generation, high-frequency radio wave propagation, anti-ship missiles, chemical warfare and artillery.

In the strategic field, Mr. Currie said the Soviet Union was making greater progress than expected by the Pentagon in im-

Kaunda Sees Rhod Headed for Blood

LUSAKA, Zambia, Feb. 16 (UPI).—President Kenneth Kaunda said yesterday that a majority rule in Rhodesia.

Addressing a political rally here, Mr. Kaunda said: "Zimbabwe the black nation name for Rhodesia is born. It is going to be

Dangers of Explosions Noted

Design of Nuclear Reactors Is Questioned by U.S. Expert

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UPI).—A government expert has said that possible "core nuclear explosions" in experimental reactors has the government experts to built all over the United States is creating great uncertainty regarding their design requirements.

State Dept. Cited On Slow Alert Over Mayaguez

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP).—The General Accounting Office says the State Department should improve its warning procedures for U.S. shipping to avert incidents such as the seizure by Cambodians of the U.S. merchant ship Mayaguez.

Congress Urged To Pass Law on Vote Commission

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP).—The House today urged Congress to pass a law to restructure the Federal Election Commission with its six members to be appointed by the president and approved by the Senate.

U.S. B-1 Bomber Opposed as Too Costly, Ineffective

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UPI).—The B-1 bomber, which the government wants to begin building this year, is too expensive and its performance would be a waste of money, according to a Brookings Institution study.

CIA Affirms: No Newsman's Names

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—George Bush, director of the CIA, said last night he would never reveal the names of reporters and others who secretly served the agency.



Some of the several hundred demonstrators who clashed with Boston police on Sunday.

Anti-Busing Crowd, Police Clash at Boston High School

BOSTON, Feb. 16 (AP).—Anti-busing demonstrators attacked police with clubs and stones yesterday near South Boston High School and police responded with tear gas and motorcycles and horseback charges through the crowd of about 400 persons.

Thirteen persons were arrested, authorities said. At least eight persons were taken to area hospitals with lacerations, hospital officials said.

Burger, Criticizing Congress, Says Politics Impedes Courts

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Chief Justice Warren Burger lashed out at Congress today in his annual message on the state of the judiciary, blaming congressional inaction for most of the problems facing the federal courts.

Lisbon Military Starts Meetings With Politicians

LISBON, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Military leaders today began week-long talks aimed at defining Portugal's political future and settling differences among political parties.

Regime in Saigon To Continue Its Agricultural Tax

BANGKOK, Feb. 16 (AP).—The tax man will continue his rounds in South Vietnam, according to a recent broadcast said the government will maintain the old agricultural taxation policy and schedules, an apparent reference to rates enforced in Communist-held territory during the war.

Meany Criticizes Ford on Jobs

MIAMI, Feb. 16 (UPI).—George Meany, the president of the big U.S. labor organization, charged today that President Ford is "completely without compassion" for millions of unemployed people.

Mexican Silver Output

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Mexico has regained its position as the world's largest silver producer, with an output of 42 million ounces in 1975, Francisco Javier Alejo, secretary for national resources, announced.

In Bid to Reunite Labor, Blacks, Liberals

Democrats Eye 'Jobs-for-All' Bill

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Representatives of three centers of influence in the Democratic party—the AFL-CIO, the congressional black caucus and Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota—have been negotiating quietly for weeks in an effort to draft legislation that would commit the government to create a job for everyone who wants to work.

Those who are involved in the negotiations see their efforts as one that could, if successful, firmly reunite organized labor, blacks and liberals under the Democratic banner. The three groups have often split in the recent past, and bringing them back together is seen by the negotiators as a goal that is at least as important as the legislation itself.

The legislation, in turn, is seen as a sure fire vote-getter for Democratic candidates for every office from president on down. Those who are working on the bill thought this from the start, but their view was reinforced by the publication last week of a New York Times-CBS survey which showed that 70 per cent of the voters believe the government should provide jobs for all who want them.

It is not yet clear whether a serious attempt will be made to pass the job-guarantee bill this year, once it is finally written. Speaker of the House Carl Albert of Oklahoma has said that he does want the bill passed.

Bonfire at White House?

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Former Treasury Secretary John Connally said last night that he always assumed ex-President Richard Nixon would destroy the Watergate tapes if they contained any incriminating evidence.

Mr. Connally said he had, in fact, recommended that the tapes should be burned. He said he suggested that Mr. Nixon should have a bonfire in the White House Rose Garden and invite the press in to see the blaze.

Asked if Mr. Nixon ever told him "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," Mr. Connally replied: "No."

Businessmen's Strike Protests Peron's Policies

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Stores, shops and restaurants across Argentina closed today in a 24-hour businessmen's protest against President Isabel Peron's handling of politics and the economy.

Areilza Meets Luns, Belgian Aide in Brussels

BRUSSELS, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Maria de Areilza conferred today with Belgian Foreign Minister Renaat van Blande and NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns.

New Constitution Gets 98% of Cuban Vote

MIAMI, Feb. 16 (AP).—Almost 98 per cent of 5.6 million Cubans voting in the first nationwide consultation in 17 years of Castro rule approved a new constitution, Havana radio said today.

Every country does something best.

Canada makes Canadian Club.

Advertisement for the Regency Hotel. It features a black and white photograph of a person in a suit standing in a doorway. The text reads: "The most civilized hotel in New York. Maybe the world." Below the photo, it says "The Regency Hotel" and "Park Avenue at 51st Street, New York, N.Y. 10022. (212) 759-4100. For reservations, call Loca Reservations. Offices located throughout Europe."

Key Element Overlooked in Story, 'Theft Victims' Face Real Lockup

CHICAGO, Feb. 16 (AP).—Four ex-employees of a South Side service station have learned that before telling police that robbers locked up inside a washroom, you'd better be sure the door locks from the outside.

The four men also learned that although one report of motorists helping themselves to gasoline while ignoring bound robbery victims draws newspaper attention, two such reports draw police attention.

Police now say that the Dec. 12 robbery of the station was an inside job and the story told by two of the attendants was part of the plan. The four men involved in the case have been arrested and two are being sought, authorities reported.

After the holdup, attendants Kenneth Harris, 18, and Michael Fry, 19, said they had been bound by two robbers and that customers ignored them, helping themselves to gasoline and cigarettes without paying. The station was reported robbed again Feb. 2.

Police said they determined that in both holdups attendants had participated in the looking of the station, which lost a total of about \$12,000.

Two other attendants, Eugene Lyles, 20, and Duron Robinson, 27, were on duty Feb. 2 when, they told police, three men locked them in the washroom. Police questioned the story because the washroom does not lock from the outside.

They arrested Mr. Robinson, Mr. Harris, Mr. Lyles and an alleged accomplice, James Roberts, 31, on Thursday. They were searching for Mr. Fry and another man.

Kissinger Arrives in Caracas To Open Latin American Tour

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger began a six-nation Latin American tour today in hopes of easing hemispheric strains over such issues as the Panama Canal and trade.

He arrived in Caracas on the first stop of a nine-day trip which will take him to Peru, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica and Guatemala. Aides said Mr. Kissinger hoped to keep divisive issues such as Cuba and the Panama Canal as far in the background as possible.

Mr. Kissinger has planned to go to Latin America since late 1974. Reports from Caracas say most Venezuelan sources do not expect major developments in talks between Mr. Kissinger and President Carlos Andres Perez on such issues and problems as the U.S. Trade Law and the Panama Canal negotiations, but the visit is seen as an opportunity to exchange viewpoints. Mr. Kissinger also will meet in Caracas with leaders of Panama and the five nations of Central America.

Advertisement for Canadian Club whisky. It features a large, detailed illustration of a Canadian Club whisky bottle. The text on the bottle includes "IMPORTED", "Canadian Club", "Canadian Whisky", "Bottled and Blended in Canada", "Hiram Walker & Sons", "Limited", "Waterloo, Ontario, Canada", and "BOTTLED IN BOND IN CANADA".

Advertisement for the Regency Hotel. It features a black and white photograph of a person in a suit standing in a doorway. The text reads: "The most civilized hotel in New York. Maybe the world." Below the photo, it says "The Regency Hotel" and "Park Avenue at 51st Street, New York, N.Y. 10022. (212) 759-4100. For reservations, call Loca Reservations. Offices located throughout Europe."

Miss Hearst's IQ Fell by 30 Because of Fear, Bailey Says

By Stephen Isaacs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (WP).—Patricia Hearst's intelligence quotient dropped 30 points—a sharp decline—during the 571 days she was with the Symbionese Liberation Army, her attorney said yesterday.

In a television interview, P. Lee Bailey said his client, on trial in San Francisco on bank robbery charges, still has not recovered fully from what he contends was intensive brainwashing. But Mr. Bailey said that, in the four months since Miss Hearst's arrest, "her condition is greatly improved."

"To say that it's restored is an exaggeration," he continued, "it's not, but to correct a lot of the

things that she believed because she had been deceived into believing them, and to alleviate a very deep, ingrained fear took an awful lot of attention from some pretty conscientious psychiatrists."

"...a loss of 30 points in IQ, which was picked up immediately after her capture, has been restored," Mr. Bailey went on, "so we have to say she's improved greatly, she reacts, she has lost some of her fear, she's involved in the case, she's able to use her intelligence, which is considerable..."

Mr. Bailey said that he intends to have Miss Hearst on the witness stand for two more days, and that he considers her "a good witness."

He said he felt cross-examination would not shake her testimony, because "she's been grilled now a total of 13 times, sometimes by hostile people, and if the prosecutor leans on her, just a little too much, he'll be cutting his own throat."

The only thing that Miss Hearst cannot control is her emotional reaction to references to the closet, in which she says she was imprisoned by her captors for weeks, Mr. Bailey said.

He intends to have her testify about the entire experience with the SLA, Mr. Bailey continued, hoping to re-create the sense of fear she says she was controlled by. Such fear, and the horror of imprisonment in the closet, motivated all her behavior during that time, Mr. Bailey said, including her participation in the bank robbery.

"The entire process to which she was subjected," he said, "even though it was in a very real sense, effective in doing several things."

"First of all, it destroyed her confidence in all of her institutions—law enforcement, her parents, all the forms of security that she knew. It impressed her with the ability of the SLA to carry out almost anything it would project and to predict what the United States government would do that was hostile to her, to isolate her."

"In addition, it deceived her into believing some things that weren't true, including the fact that she was a walking dead girl if she exposed herself to anyone but the members of the SLA."

"Her only means to survive was to stay with them and the impulse to save them when they were in trouble arose over that."

Mr. Bailey said that today he would take the jurors to see the bank and the closet.

"It's very important for the jurors and particularly the lady jurors, I think, to understand the enormity of being confined in a place like that for six to eight weeks," Mr. Bailey said, "and what it would do to you and what it would destroy that you had when you went to there."

"...We want them to see it and perhaps even to step inside."



WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE...A presidential candidate applauds a presidential look-alike as Edgar Wycoff, costumed as Abraham Lincoln, addresses Freedom Day Rally in Orlando, Fla., and Ronald Reagan approves.

New Delhi Seizes Passport Of Leading News Executive

NEW DELHI, Feb. 16 (NYT).

The government has withdrawn the passport of C. R. Irani, one of India's leading newspaper executives, thus preventing him from leaving the country.

The action was the latest skirmish between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government and a small group of Indian journalists and editors who are fighting what they regard as a last-ditch battle for the independence of the press.

"The order is another instance of governmental pressure, and has been issued out of grudge and vindictiveness," said Mr. Irani, the managing director of the Statesman, a daily that circulates in Calcutta and New Delhi.

In a legal petition filed today in an attempt to get his passport back, Mr. Irani also detailed other instances of what he said was government harassment of the newspaper, including an attempt to replace the management on the ground that it was wasting newspaper, and a threat to raise its postal rates unless it cut back on advertising income.

The hostility between the government and the Statesman, a major newspaper which has followed a relatively independent course, dates back several years. But the government moves have

become more frequent and less restrained since the general suspension of civil liberties last June.

Besides imposing permanent censorship of the newspapers, the government has moved on several other fronts to restrict the once-strident press criticism.

Last week it withdrew the accreditation of several dozen journalists covering the capital, including some who had been particularly critical of the government.

Under government pressure, the country's two English-language news agencies, United News of India and the Press Trust of India, are being merged, and the operating managers of both have been replaced. The new organization will also include the two Hindi-language agencies.

The government has also acquired indirect control of the Indian Express group of newspapers, the country's largest, by adding to its board a number of sympathizers, including an industrialist named K. K. Birla, the new chairman, a close political ally of Mrs. Gandhi.

The government gave no reason for its action against Mr. Irani, who filed his objection to the action in Calcutta. The judge gave the government 10 days to explain its action.

U.S. Workers in Sinai Strive to Meet Sunday Deadline

By Terence Smith

GIZA, Egypt, Feb. 16 (NYT).—The barren hills overlooking this strategically vital ravine are alive these days with the whine of buzz-saws, the roar of bulldozers and the hard, flat twang of the Texas Panhandle. More than 100 construction workers, most of them Texans, are racing the clock to build a base camp for the U.S. technicians who are scheduled to begin surveillance duties between the Israeli and Egyptian front lines next Sunday.

Under the terms of the Sinai pact concluded last fall, the United States will operate three manned watch stations and four electronic sensor fields at either end of the two main Sinai mountain passes. Their mission is to monitor the traffic in the passes and detect and report any suspicious troop movements by either side.

The construction work so far has proceeded at a pace that, in Middle Eastern terms, is nothing short of miraculous.

In the 18 days since ground-breaking, water, electricity and plumbing have been installed and seven plastic-sided buildings thrown up on the rocky, treeless terrain. Five more will be needed to house the 172 technicians and support personnel who will be based here by the end of the month. In addition, there will be a 28-member government contingent to handle communications with Washington and be a liaison between Egypt, Israel and the United Nations.

Hive of Activity

The site is a hive of activity. To meet the deadline and to ward off the stinging cold wind that was blowing across the 2,000-foot-high plateau on which the camp sits, workers raced from place to place, hurrying two-by-fours into stacks and laying plywood flooring at double-time.

Last week, the newly installed communications network was plugged in, and the first message came clacking in from Henry

Klesinger, congratulating the workers for their speed on a Department of State teletype.

The significance of the involvement is political rather than technological or strategic. Nicholas Thorn, the Foreign Service officer who is director of the field mission, conceded as much when he visited the site last week.

"Our presence here is more meaningful than the sensor fields or watch stations," he said. "It's the American involvement that

counts, even if it is symbolic rather than practical."

The cost of this symbolic involvement will come high. A total of \$30 million has been allocated to build and operate the stations and base camp for the first nine months.

The costs seem certain to rise steeply when construction begins on the permanent base facility a few miles west of the temporary camp. This is scheduled to be complete by July 1 and will

include an administrative or mess hall, recreation area and theater, recreation and basketball, tennis and volleyball courts.

The technicians will be paid 20 to 40 per cent more than in the United States, according to Eddie Peary, the project manager for S Systems Inc., Dallas-based electronic company that was the initial contractor. Peary declined to specify the salary but contended that reports \$40,000 per year were "high."

To create a base camp in middle of nowhere, seven 747s of chartered Boeing-747s brought in some 500 tons of equipment and supplies direct from the United States. Cargo has included everything from bulldozers to syringes and plastic plates for the dining hall. There is even a case of slabs on hand to flavor the "et" favorite dish, which Tektar described as "beans beans."

Construction is also under way on the watch stations and sensor fields, all of which are expected to be in operation by the scheduled deadline.

Although the Americans have more amenities than the Israeli or Egyptian counterparts in the passes, life in the S will be no picnic.

The landscape is barren, rugged, the climate harsh, unpredictable and the sun's emptiness total. Suffocating the summer, freezing in the winter, the Sinai has long been considered the worst possible assignment among Israeli reservists. There is a constant danger of long-forgotten land mines all over the place, and the threat of disease from the swarms of flies, mosquitoes, scorpions and poisonous snakes that habit the area.

Despite the hardships, over 100 persons, many of them women, applied for positions as technicians.

Contingency plans are in place to evacuate the Americans rapidly in the event of either side starts shooting, according to Mr. Thorn, the mission will strip down to a skeleton of about 30 if tension rises. The remaining contingent will be airlifted out on short notice if necessary, he said.

Israelis Vote Higher Taxes On Travelers Going Abroad

TEL AVIV, Feb. 16 (UPI).

Israelis who travel abroad will have to pay more to leave the country under the new economic measures approved today.

After the Cabinet decision, it will cost every Israeli who decides to travel outside of Israel \$100 more because of an increased travel tax and a new tax on foreign currency taken out of the country.

The new economic measures which were confirmed today by an 11-7 vote of the Knesset (parliament) Finance Committee will apply also for the first time to Arabs living on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River who leave through Israel by way other than the bridges into Jordan.

The travel tax which each Israeli leaving the country must pay was increased by \$33 to \$135 or 1,000 Israeli pounds. It had been 750 pounds. The official exchange rate is 7.38 Israeli pounds to the dollar.

Another tax imposed on travelers is a 15-per-cent levy on the permitted allocation of \$450 which Israelis going abroad may buy. From now on, those buying this allocation will pay an extra \$17 for it. The two increases represent the \$100 total.

There was no change made in the 15-per-cent tax on the cost of a ticket which all Israelis must still pay.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Finance said the new taxes are expected to bring an annual income of \$54 million. In addition, another \$75 million will be needed to meet the approved budget increase of \$128 million.

As approved by the Cabinet, the suggested budget for 1976-77 is \$115 billion.

Kuwait to Buy British Tanks

KUWAIT, Feb. 16 (AP).

Kuwait has decided to buy a fleet of new tanks from Britain, abandoning earlier interest in buying them from the United States, officials said today.

British newspaper reports said the deal calls for delivery of 150 Chieftain tanks with spare parts and a training program for a total price of about \$200 million.

Kuwait originally was interested in buying 150 M-60 tanks from the United States but changed its mind. Reports said Kuwaiti officials also at one time considered the French AMX 30 tank.

Finance Minister Abdul Rahman al-Ahqi said recently that Kuwait also was negotiating to buy arms from the Soviet Union.

Konstantin Rektisov, a Soviet astronaut who was quoted by Tass when Soyuz-20 was launched, said unmanned ships of the future could take food, fuel or scientific equipment to orbiting laboratories or could remove disabled crew members.

Tass said today that the flight of that Soyuz-20 helped in the "perfection and testing of the design and onboard systems of both spacecraft."

Soyuz-20 Back From Space

MOSCOW, Feb. 16 (AP).

An unmanned Soviet spacecraft returned to earth from an orbiting laboratory today following a three-month experiment that the Soviet Union said could help develop supply and rescue procedures for astronauts.

Tass said that the craft, Soyuz-20, undocked from the orbiting station Salyut-1 on scheduled Feb. 15 and made a soft landing in Soviet territory. The ship was launched Nov. 17 and docked with the station two days later.

Konstantin Rektisov, a Soviet astronaut who was quoted by Tass when Soyuz-20 was launched, said unmanned ships of the future could take food, fuel or scientific equipment to orbiting laboratories or could remove disabled crew members.

Tass said today that the flight of that Soyuz-20 helped in the "perfection and testing of the design and onboard systems of both spacecraft."

Strikers Harden Line At American Hospital

PARIS, Feb. 16 (NYT).

15-day-old strike at the American Hospital of Paris will continue today with only emergency cases being admitted, it was announced today.

The walkout was launched after the administration decided to lay off 51 employees to cut costs. Asserting that under circumstances would the strikers accept the layoffs, a spokesman said they have requested that an accountant be brought to examine the hospital's books.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

MANAGING DIRECTOR DESIGNATE SWITZERLAND

A \$300-million integrated chemical marketing group with worldwide shipping, storage and commercial activities wishes to attract an executive of top caliber and substantial achievement to take over the management of one of its key subsidiaries. He will have P&L accountability for a substantial range of chemical products, and will be responsible for relations with major producers.

We need a man who can take an established organization and make it grow. He must therefore have demonstrated success in international marketing of bulk chemicals at senior management level. He will now want to flex his muscles in a more lively environment and will be attracted by a combination of salary plus bonus that will mean a substantial increment over his current earnings.

To ensure a rapid and confidential follow-up, write to our advisors, leading international management consultants, under:

Box D 5208, Herald Tribune, Paris.

GENERAL MANAGER

for medium-sized food processing plant, located in continental Europe.

Candidates must have a minimum of ten years' experience in all aspects of production, with proven administrative, personnel and financial management skills. Must be fluent in English and French. Complete profit and loss responsibility.

Excellent salary commensurate with qualifications.

Apply in English to: Box 31,536, IHT, 28 Great Queen St., London W.C.2.

ARBITRAGE DEALER

to handle extensive European connections. This is an excellent opportunity for candidates with some ability in foreign languages. High salary and bonus to right person.

Please reply with full details to: Box No. 31,527, Herald Tribune, 28 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2.

Chief Executive USA

Major international group in the services field, based in the U.K., seeks Chief Executive for its U.S. subsidiary. U.S. sales of over 65 million dollars.

The ideal candidate should have:

- General Management (P and L responsibility) experience in a service industry and a knowledge of North American trading attitudes and conditions.
- Multi-outlet retail sales experience.
- Highly developed financial and administrative skills.
- A successful and results-orientated career record.

Age 40-50
Location New York City
Salary 75,000 dollar range

Send replies, with detailed background, on confidential basis to:

Charles B. Robinson,
Ward Howell—Consulting Partners,
2712 Old Bond Street, London W.1.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE/SALES MANAGER

Norwegian with vast experience in selling at the executive level. Mainly the Nordic countries. Two years with American International company, covering northern Europe. Seeks responsible position with internationally operating company. Willing to travel extensively. Spoken and written English. Command of German. Some French. Scandinavian languages full fluency.

Box, I.H.T., 21,528, 28 Great Queen St., London W.C.2.

MANAGER OF SALES DEPARTMENT IN CONSTRUCTION

looking for job as Sales Manager with an international company. 20, bachelor, fluent French, English, German. Free to travel. Write to Box D 5207, Herald Tribune, Paris, who will forward.

AFRAID TO QUIT?

Progressive Companies Are Always Looking

People who are unhappy in their jobs are usually under-rewarded and under-productive. They also are the most vulnerable when they go to quit.

So if you're been thinking about changing your job, check are you should do something about it. A work situation better suited to your talents is bound to be more satisfying and rewarding—on the same time more secure.

To find out how to make the most of your talents—and to have greater satisfaction in what you do—phone or write for a confidential interview. There is no cost or obligation.

FREDERICK

CHUSID

& COMPANY LIMITED

Paris: 15 Avenue Victor-Hugo, 16th. Phone: 553-97-89.
London: 35-37 Fitzroy Street, W.1. Phone: 01-637-2298/9.

Multinational Consultants
in Executive Assessment
Development and
Career Advancement

No Advance Fee or Retainer.
Not a Job Placement Service.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES

The only disadvantage of a top British secretary..

... is that she tends to live in Britain.

That makes her difficult for you to find and recruit. Many leading international companies solve this problem by using PER Executive Secretaries.

A specialist branch of a major British Government recruitment agency, we are experts in finding experienced and qualified Senior Secretaries and Personal Assistants, all bilingual, many multilingual.

We discuss your requirements, obtain full job descriptions, interview and test candidates, then send you full details for final selection.

For the facts on this comprehensive service, please contact:


Mrs June Chilton, Manager,
PER Executive Secretaries, 4-5 Grosvenor Place,
London SW1, England. Telephone: 01-236 7820.

*Executive
Secretaries*

July 1976

JOSEPH E. LEVINE
PRESENTS

A BRIDGE TOO FAR



IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER:

DIRK BOGARDE
JAMES CAAN
MICHAEL CAINE
SEAN CONNERY
ELLIOTT GOULD
GENE HACKMAN
ANTHONY HOPKINS
HARDY KRUGER
LAURENCE OLIVIER
RYAN O'NEAL
ROBERT REDFORD
MAXIMILIAN SCHELL

Based On The Book By
CORNELIUS RYAN

Screenplay By

WILLIAM GOLDMAN

Produced By

JOSEPH E. LEVINE • RICHARD P. LEVINE

Directed By

RICHARD ATTENBOROUGH

Shooting starts in Holland April 28, 1976



Joseph E. Levine Presents/345 Park Avenue/New York, N.Y. 10022/(212) 826-0370/Telex: 125944 JELPREINC

Mysteries at Amghala

The capture and recapture of Amghala, that remote post in Western Sahara, have been attended by mysteries. The Moroccans rounded up a detachment of Algerian troops there a little more than a fortnight ago. Now Morocco announces that another Algerian regular force has retaken the place. Algeria, which had claimed its men in the January episode were merely escorting a shipment of food and medical supplies for Saharan refugees, now says none of its troops were involved in the latest Amghala incident. Both the fighting and the disputes about it reveal the delicacy of relations between two major elements in the strategic alignment of the Southern Mediterranean.

It seems evident that Algeria is not pressing now for an open confrontation with Morocco, with which it shares a religious identity and a geographical area—but virtually nothing else. King Hassan of Morocco has called upon Algeria's President Boumedienne to, in effect, put up or shut up: Fight a declared war or negotiate an agreed settlement of the dispute over the former Spanish colony, which has little in its desert territory but a wealth of potash and an Atlantic coastline. By denying direct involvement in the latest battle at Amghala, Algeria avoids the issue. It may prefer to fight for Western Sahara by deputy—by the Polisario party it supports there.

The world is familiar enough with tactics of this kind to realize that warfare by

remote control—the use of Cuban troops for Soviet purposes in Angola, for example—can lead to some very intricate dialectics, to practical successes and, in some cases, may avert broader conflicts. But in this case both Algeria and Morocco are too closely at grips, both over ideologies and over territory, to permit words and symbols to cloak realities for very long. The possibilities of major warfare between the two states are great and grim.

Moreover, the terrain of such a conflict has implications that no European can ignore, which means that the United States is also deeply concerned. The southern Mediterranean, along virtually its entire length, from the Dardanelles to Tangier, is in a state of uncertainty. Open war at its western end could precipitate any number of contingencies for which NATO seems poorly prepared.

It may be that the Western Saharan dispute will resolve itself (if that term can be considered appropriate) into a long series of desert guerrilla skirmishes. Or Algeria and Morocco may simply let it dissolve into an exchange of words and occasional light blows. But neither of these offers much hope for a stable peace in the Mediterranean, with relations between Israel and her neighbors as tense as they are and with Libya as a more or less constantly irritating factor. The Arab states have every interest in promoting a peaceful settlement in the Sahara—and so have the countries of Western Europe and their Atlantic allies.

Nigeria: A Coup Fails

The only thing entirely clear so far about the attempt of a small group of army officers to overthrow Nigeria's military government is that it was badly conceived. Evidently, the self-styled "young revolutionaries" thought it would be sufficient to murder the head of state, Gen. Mohammed, seize Radio Nigeria and broadcast proclamations of their take-over.

In the event, they discovered that they could generate no significant support either in the armed forces or the citizenry. Army division commanders and other leaders remained loyal to the government and the revolt quickly collapsed.

If the "young revolutionaries" had a radical program to match their name they never disclosed it. They may have been either officers passed over in recent promotions or among those marked for retirement under a decree that aims to cut the army from 250,000 men to 100,000. Obviously, they had hoped to exploit resentment caused by the demobilization as well as by the wholesale dismissals of civil servants, state governors

and federal commissioners since the overthrow of General Gowon last July.

Lt. Gen. Obasanjo, who has replaced the slain Mohammed, is a tough, disciplined officer and—perhaps most significant for Nigeria's ethnic mix—the first Yoruba ever to head the government. He will doubtless continue his predecessor's policies, including homefront purges, aimed at rooting out corruption and inefficiency, and a more militant foreign policy than that of Gen. Gowon, reflecting intensifying hostility to the white minority rulers of Rhodesia and South Africa.

However one regards those policies, it is a cause for relief that the abortive coup caused little bloodshed or disruption in a country only six years removed from the agony of civil war. Because of its size—it has twice the population of the next largest African state—and its resources, including huge quantities of oil, what happens in Nigeria inevitably has a profound effect elsewhere on a restless and often unstable continent.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Latin America at Last

In his first mission abroad after President Nixon named him Secretary of State in 1973, Henry A. Kissinger called on the President of Mexico and said the visit "underlines the importance we shall attach to relations with Latin America." A short time later he signed with Panama's foreign minister an agreement on eight principles to govern negotiation of a new canal treaty—a significant advance which he followed with a successful meeting in Mexico with 24 hemisphere foreign ministers.

Here was an excellent start on that fresh dialogue with the Latins that Kissinger has promised. Unfortunately, there has been too little follow-through in the intervening two years. There have been some gains—at least this country is no longer trying to maintain the ineffective quarantine of Cuba by the Organization of American States but the ledger contains at least as many debts as credits.

Not all the debts are Kissinger's fault. One of the most damaging is the provision in the Trade Act of 1975, inserted over administration protest, that bars tariff preferences for Ecuador and Venezuela, as members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, though neither joined the Arab oil boycott in 1973.

Kissinger has offered the Latins more by neglect—by only episodic attention to hemisphere affairs and by what appears to them to be consistently low priority for their concerns—than by his acts. In particular, he has aroused hostility by postponing his promised trip to Latin America no less than four times.

All this makes the five-country swing on which the secretary embarked yesterday as desirable as it is overdue. He will encounter blunt criticism of some United States policies; but all of his hosts want serious talks, not debating exercises. These talks will cover a broad spectrum.

But Kissinger will benefit most if he concentrates on Latin American problems and not on Cuba's military adventure in Angola or how some of his hosts voted on the Zionist resolution at the United Nations.

On the positive side, at a time when this country is accused of catering to right-wing dictatorships, it is salutary that Kissinger's itinerary includes the three healthiest democracies in Latin America—Colombia, Costa Rica and Venezuela.

The best prescription for this country's relations with the other Americas remains one of cool, correct relations with the dictators but a warm bravo for the democrats.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Danger in Southern Africa

The outcome of the power struggle in Angola will influence political developments throughout southern Africa. It is inconceivable that this outcome has in large measure been dictated by Moscow, in the face of the wishes of Angola's black African neighbors. And although the victories gained have mainly been won by the 12,000 Cubans and their overwhelming superiority in sophisticated Soviet weaponry, the position of Presidents Mobutu and Kaunda of Zaïre and Zambia has been undermined by their support of the FNLA and UNITA. The prom-

ising moves towards a relaxation of the front between white and black governments in southern Africa have probably been halted. All those firebrands in Rhodesia, South-West Africa and even the Union of South Africa itself who have preached that force is the best way to achieve results will now feel themselves encouraged. The prestige Moscow has gained in Angola could lead to further Russo-Cuban "rescue operations" in the region. It now remains to be seen whether the pro-Soviet forces will risk a direct clash with the South African troops stationed just inside the Angolan frontier.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 17, 1901
WASHINGTON—The State Department denies that it has received any information confirmatory of the report of the renewal of the war in China and the refusal of China to comply with the execution of the demands of the Powers. Officials seem confident that the Imperial Government, understanding the disastrous results which would follow a refusal, will readily accept the demands.

Fifty Years Ago

February 17, 1926
CANNES—The women's tennis battle of the century was won and lost on the Carlton courts this afternoon when the two greatest players of their sex met in the final match of the Carlton tournament, with the result of the French champion, Suzanne Lenglen, winning over the Olympic and American champion, Helen Wills of Los Angeles, 6-3, 8-6. It was a magnificent match between two great players.



Politics of Patriotism

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—When someone who has suffered an apparent embarrassment chooses to dramatize it, we begin to wonder. Why protest so much? Was it really a defeat? Or might the episode be useful to the seeming loser for some unseen purpose?

The recent performance of President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger arouses puzzlement of that kind. They have chosen to dramatize a series of seeming embarrassments, crying of damage to the country and themselves. One begins to wonder why.

Consider the curious case of Angola. Here was a place where the Soviet Union had a long history of involvement with the African nationalists, we very little, and where we now admit it made no difference to us which nationalist faction won the internal struggle. An unlikely place for America to intervene—but the Ford administration did. And it did so by covert means that were certain to become known, and to cause an uproar in Congress and the country.

The Angolan adventure is just as odd in foreign as in domestic terms. Its aim was supposedly to fight Soviet influence. But leading figures in the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, the Soviet-supported faction, wanted good relations with the United States; our opposition made them more dependent on the Russians. Now, as the Popular Movement wins, the Ford administration prepares to get along with it pragmatically—but still scores off U.S. critics for abandoning "the people of Angola."

Irrational

The performance is so peculiar that some observers have written it off as irrational. After all the disclosures of covert abuses, they ask, what sane U.S. government would run a large-scale operation that was bound to leak, bound to arouse strong criticism and almost bound to fail?

But there could be method in the madness. What the world sees as self-inflicted wounds may look to the authors like a way of electing Gerald Ford and keeping Henry Kissinger in office.

Cynical? Oh yes. But hardly impossible. There are many signs that Ford wants to run as the patriotic candidate—against a Democratic Congress that he can imply is soft on Communism, loose with secrets and ready to retreat from U.S. greatness. That line is especially useful for competing with Ronald Reagan, who scoffs Ford and Kissinger as soft.

"Who lost Angola?" There is a good campaign cry. Ford came close to it when he denounced Congress last week for barring covert intervention in Angola. "They've lost their guts," he said.

And: "I think they'll live to regret this." The phrasing had the delicacy of Joe McCarthy's. It would of course be too simple to suggest that domestic politics was the original motive of the Angolan policy. After the demonstration of his impotence in Vietnam, Kissinger was eager to show toughness somewhere. (A revealing sentence in his recent Senate testimony on Angola said the United States must not be "seen to emaculate itself.")

No Secret

But he had to know that the arms and money flowing to Angola would not remain secret for long. Perhaps he and the President were actually foolish enough to expect support from Congress when the story got out. Perhaps such a miscalculation helps to explain their hysterical overreaction, their exaggeration of Angola's world significance.

In any event, Ford and Kissinger are obviously making the most of the defeat now, in political terms. And their hard line on Angola, blaming Congress and the Democrats for a loss to the Communists, is echoed on the whole question of covert operations and secrecy.

The administration has mounted a counteroffensive on the issue of intelligence abuses, skillfully using the murder of Richard Welch and leaks to the House

intelligence report as bad examples. They have suggested that for anyone outside the executive branch to know about covert operations is dangerous. The aim is to block proposals for serious congressional oversight of the intelligence community—oversight that would prevent such abuses as the Angolan intervention.

Some people troubled about intelligence abuses have turned pessimistic about the chances of reform, but not everyone in Congress feels that way. One important factor is that the Central Intelligence Agency itself would prefer a new oversight system to the present law, which requires reports to six different committees about covert operations.

"The current situation is intolerable to everyone," one congressional expert said. "That's why I still think we are going to get reform—not because we are good guys."

On the other hand, Ford and Kissinger might prefer to fight Congress, painting themselves as patriots, even at the cost of preventing any change in the present law. That, at least, is one possible interpretation of their provocative tactics on Angola and other recent matters. What is needed, and patently absent now, is a strong voice in Congress to contest their definition of patriotism.

Letters

Up in the Air

William F. Buckley Jr. (NYT, Jan. 26) has written a thoughtful, provocative column on the islands of the Falkland Islands. Unfortunately, in his closing paragraph he reveals complete and total ignorance of the workings of large U.S. corporations whose financial sheets must reveal profit to their shareholders, year in and year out.

My husband is the managing director of such a company, with headquarters in London. His accounts department shows 27 round-trip tickets to the United States since September, 1975. Not one, first-class. The president of our corporation, Chicago-based, never travels first class and has flown approximately 300,000 miles in the past year, as has my husband. Our company is out to make money, not find tax deductions.

On the other hand, my uncle, California-based, who owns his own company and only makes two trips yearly to Europe always travels first class. He does not have a Board of Directors to account to, only the IRS.

I would assume, also, that Mr. Buckley must be one of those who sit up front slipping champagne, while those passengers in the back are writing reports to present within an hour or two of arriving at their destination.

MARILYN P. MARGON, London.

Falkland Islands

I have been always bewildered, as a native of Argentina, and as such, a native of the New World, by the old-fashioned ideas of British. I am referring to the article in International Opinion (NYT, Feb. 7-8), in which it is stated that the so-called Falkland Islands, but well known as the

Isles Malvinas, will remain under the British Crown.

It is obvious that Britain has forgotten that the Isles Malvinas are within the 200 kilometers of Argentinean waters and that these islands were taken by force by the British Navy over 120 years ago.

The Argentinean government is not trying to direct the attention of its people from the actual problems of Argentina, since it has protested every year for the last 120 years. In addition, it should be remembered that the UN recently agreed that the islands belong to Argentina.

JULIA HAUGER-KLEWENE, Heidelberg.

Assassinations

William Buckley Jr.'s article on the CIA and the "ethical" problem over the right to assassinate is both entertaining and provocative.

But I should like to make two points: first, his analogies are dubious. Hitler and Adm. Yamamoto were actively conducting a physical war against the United States. They were not just on an "enemies list," nor were they simply threatening war. Fortunately or unfortunately, Western democracies do not countenance the practice of eliminating potential threats by any means, whether by assassination, pre-emptive strikes, or drugs in the water supply.

Second, the dilemma which Buckley says has been forced on us by the logic of the nuclear age is quite unreal, and reminds one of 19th-century fears of giving firearms to the natives. The choice is not between nuclear annihilation and assassination by sniper, but lies in the middle-ground called politics, the purpose of which is to avoid the kind of Hobbesian free-for-all which

Peter Lennon From London:

'Britain, with unemployment creeping up to the one-and-a-half-million mark... has seen a sluggish shifting down of expectations to accommodate what is felt to be the inevitable.'

LONDON—To say that these days unemployment is not such a terrible scourge is to put oneself in the category of the simple stage who claims that submarines can't be all that bad. At least, the spots are hidden away in the tanks and are not so embarrassingly out on your face as in movies.

But on the surface, Britain, with unemployment creeping up to the one-and-a-half-million mark, has made a curiously passive adjustment to this once feverish problem. There has been a sluggish shifting down of expectations to accommodate what is felt to be the inevitable.

That is by comparison with the 1930s when the unemployed were regarded as an anti-social horde lurking venomously on the fringe of the world of the prosperous. The rich don't have to hurry past groups of glowering, cloth-capped men gathered around betting shops; we don't see, as they did in the 30s, unemployed Welsh miners struggling for money off the streets of London.

For a long time the socialists watched the unemployment thimble climb and predicted morosely that when it touched the million mark Britain would collapse into anarchy. Or at least civil strife. Now we have well passed the million and the subtle adjustment goes on. How could they have taken it so easily?

An incidental reason could be that it was only two years ago that a prime minister, Edward Heath, plunged the country into such searing anarchy with his capricious "three-day working week" that a temporary climate of unemployment, where at least the heating and lighting hasn't gone off, does not look so alarming.

A more concrete reason is, of course, that unemployment benefits are markedly more generous than they were in the 30s. During the first six months a laid-off father of two children, normally earning £40 (\$80), a week, can draw as much as £31. When his earnings-related benefit stops, he will be able to draw his unemployment supplementary benefit. This, at least, puts off the moment when his unemployment marks him physically; in the 30s, within a week, the already badly nourished worker carried around the mark of unemployment like a prison pallor.

Political Realities

But the government has also learned a lesson about the political realities of the issue: It is not so much widespread unemployment as concentrated unemployment which is the danger. The government has been careful to make sure that no single town will bear the brunt of massive unemployment to the point where it could become a focal point of protest which would be a convenient image for the media. It is true that the same areas which suffered in the 30s,

But the prospect is daunting. Even if the recession bottoms out as the consensus with it, it will be time before this can bring for redundant workers.

It is generally accepted that the long-term structural changes in industry and service departments is to down staff.

British Steel is now negotiating 40,000 redundancies; the Plesco is rumored to want to rid of 20,000. The motor industry could with profit lay off workers. Shipbuilding and space, which will soon be nationalized, need to trim staffs. British Rail has been looking for staff cuts for a long time; the civil service now could save 10,000 jobs.

This can only mean that it is faced with the prospect of living permanently at a much higher level of unemployment than was formerly tolerable.

The real problem here, probably the young. At 18 there is twice as much unemployment among the under-25s than in other age groups. We get here is a large lot of young people who, on a school, come to believe society has no use for them. It is here in a consequent of growing anti-social behavior that the heavy social price of widespread unemployment is paid.

It can be fine for a while to coast down a slippery slope too worried about the braking system. But one day are liable to wake up like a sort of animated cartoon actor and find that you have ready gone five years beyond cliff edge and the only way to go is shuddering down.

MARIE-CLAIRE DAVIS, Ruvigliana, Switzerland.

A Robeson Song

The death of Paul Robeson prompted me to ask: has the Bicentennial observance back home resurrected the remarkable "Ballad for Americans" which he introduced to radio listeners in November, 1939? I would like to hear again that song's lusty attack on doubters of the whole idea of liberty—"everybody who was anybody," one line said—and its final declaration of faith in an America that can outlast "the cheating... the shouting... the windbags," and "patriotic spouting."

MARIE-CLAIRE DAVIS, Ruvigliana, Switzerland.

the Marriott Hotel has all the facilities to handle meetings and conferences, from seven to over a hundred people.

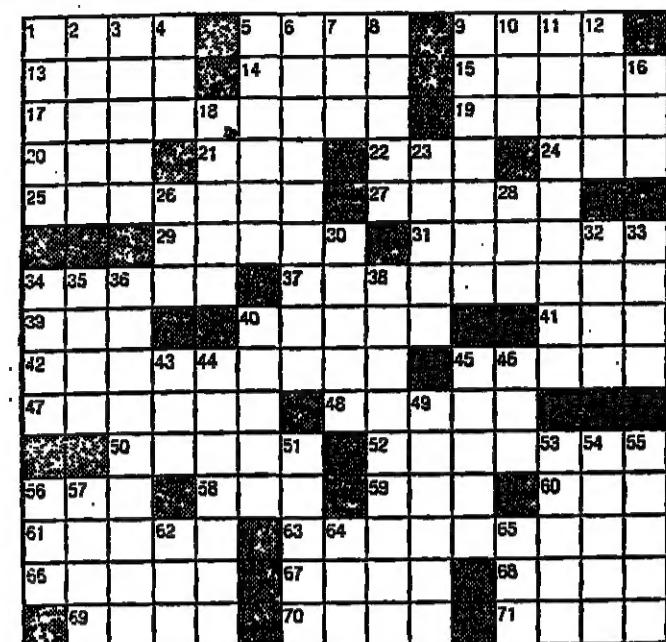
Amsterdam Marriott
Just have a word for it:
Fantasies!

Amsterdam/Marriott
Rijderskade 21, Amsterdam.
Netherlands. Phone 020-210101.
Telex 15087. Or call your
International Reservations.

Italswiss s.p.a.
Società fiduciaria - PRINCIPALE DISTRI-
TTORE - 3, Via F. Testi - 20121 MILANO
tel. 02/5710541-0501050 - telex ITALSW
3359

CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| ACROSS | | 52 Acid salts | 16 French land area |
| 1 Dreamy isle | 53 Fanny native | 11 Companions of
palaces | |
| 5 Door sound | 58 Singing sound | 12 Window part | |
| 9 Certain foul balls | 59 Day's Abbr. | 16 Ship's course | |
| 13 Mine, in France | 61 Pair | 18 Monsters | |
| 11 Gazelle | 63 Class including
lobsters and
crabs | 23 Long island or
Puget | |
| 15 Writer Havelock | 66 Miser, in
Malaga | 26 French brew | |
| 17 Jobholder's goal | 67 Rise rapidly | 29 Drug infants | |
| 19 Dances | 68 Word on a proof | 30 A. monkey | |
| 21 "I" name | 69 Certain planes | 32 Golden or slide | |
| 21 Offspring | 70 Hurried | 33 Finishes | |
| 22 One Wednesday | 71 Reduce | 34 Baby foods | |
| 24 Drink | | 35 On | |
| 25 English film-
stud center | | 36 Macon people | |
| 27 Evangelists' savings | | 38 Make a refund | |
| 29 Ford | | 39 Down for pillows | |
| 31 Precarious | DOWN | 43 Car of yore | |
| 37 Errand runners | 1 Do a sewing job | 44 Soapbox orators | |
| 37 Pitching statistic | 2 "One swallow
doesn't make
—" | 45 Military trainee | |
| 38 Corroded | 3 Huey and son | 46 Black bird | |
| 40 Flubbed | 4 Clock reading | 48 Sheltered | |
| 41 Time past | 5 Kind of football
pass | 51 Pool-ball frames | |
| 42 Insurance
headaches | 6 Minor law-
breakers | 53 Pronouncements | |
| 43 Detectives' concerns | 7 Mobiles, e.g. | 54 Arab prince | |
| 47 Banquet | 8 Yucatan Indians | 55 Sudden rush | |
| 48 Frome | 9 Writer of dog
stories | 56 Not present:
Abbr. | |
| 50 Dead duck | | 57 — bien | |
| | | 62 Sleeping place | |
| | | 64 Irving's sleeper | |
| | | 65 Snake | |



WEATHER

	G	F		G	F	
ALGAEVE.....	14	37	Cloudy	MADRID.....	5 43	Clear
ANTWERP.....	17	52	Clear	MILAN.....	19 50	Cloudy
ANERSA.....	17	52	Cloudy	MONTREAL.....	4 23	Cloudy
ATRENS.....	16	61	Cloudy	MOSCOW.....	10 33	Overcast
BELGRADE.....	3	41	Overcast	NEW YORK.....	0 33	Fog
BERLIN.....	1	34	Overcast	NEW YORK.....	0 33	Clear
BIRMINGHAM.....	1	34	Overcast	NICE.....	14 37	Cloudy
BOSTON.....	—	39	Overcast	PARIS.....	1 34	Cloudy
BUDAPEST.....	7	45	Cloudy	PRAGUE.....	1 34	Cloudy
CALCUTTA.....	12	54	Overcast	RIGA.....	1 34	Overcast
COPENHAGEN.....	8	32	Clear	SOFIA.....	1 34	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL.....	13	31	Overcast	STOCKHOLM.....	1 34	Cloudy
CHICAGO.....	4	39	Overcast	TEHRAN.....	17 38	Cloudy
EDINBURGH.....	4	39	Cloudy	TRIPOLI.....	11 32	Cloudy
FLORENCE.....	13	53	Cloudy	TUNIS.....	11 32	Cloudy
FRANKFURT.....	1	38	Overcast	VIENNA.....	2 34	Overcast
GENOVA.....	2	38	Overcast	WARSAW.....	0 33	Overcast
HILINKI.....	3	27	Overcast	YOKOHAMA.....	18 34	Clear
ISTANBUL.....	18	64	Cloudy	ZURICH.....	0 33	Overcast
LAS VEGAS.....	8	46	Overcast			
LISBON.....	8	46	Overcast			
LONDON.....	12	52	Cloudy			
LYONS.....	13	52	Overcast			

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

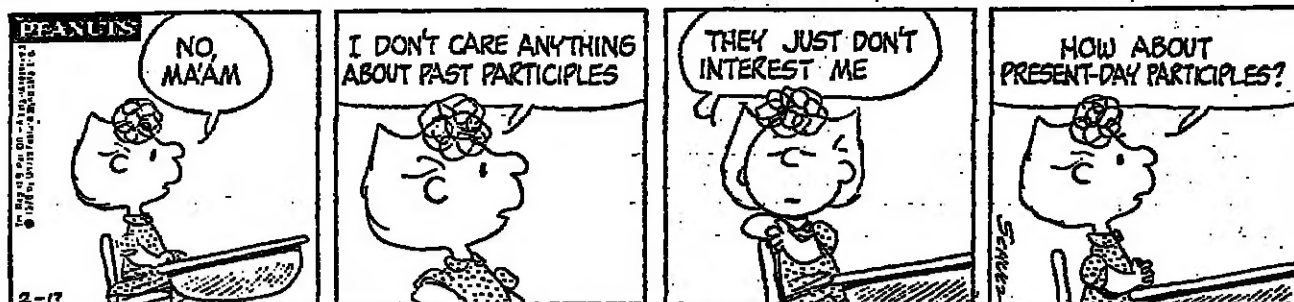
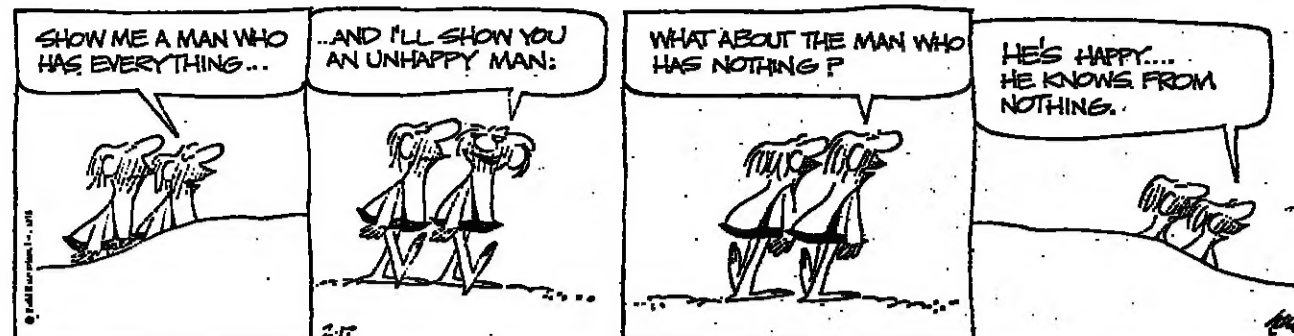
February 16, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

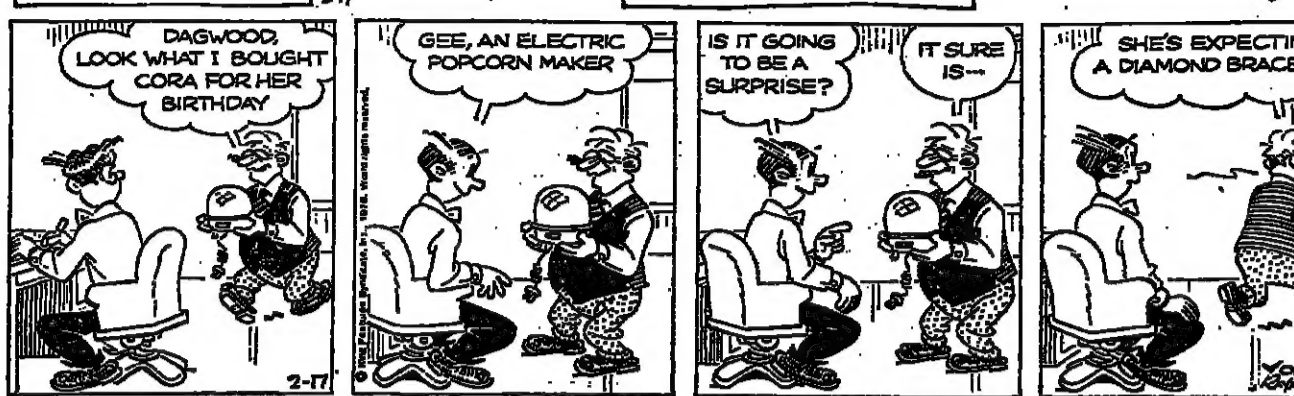
Fidelity Investment Co. Funds	(w)	PIMCO Fund	(w)	RBC Equity Fund	(w)	TIAA-CREF Group	(w)	Vanguard Group	(w)	Wealth Management Co.	(w)
-------------------------------------	-----	---------------	-----	--------------------	-----	--------------------	-----	-------------------	-----	--------------------------	-----

(w) Alexander Fund.....	\$7.33	(d) K&B Income Fund.....	LPI-61
(w) American Fund.....	\$8.33	(d) Kleinwort, Benson Int. F.....	\$1.16
(w) Austral. Select Fd.....	\$0.39 b	(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.....	\$16.86
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:			
(d) Baerbond.....	\$F795.65*	(w) Leveraged Cap. Sold.....	—
(d) Combast.....	\$F765	ALOYS INTERNATIONAL MGT. S.A.:	—
(d) Grandeur.....	\$F765	(w) L&B Multi-use Fd.....	\$F419.50
(d) Stockbar.....	\$F676	(w) L&B Income Fund.....	\$F756
(w) Browninvest.....	13.91	(w) L&B Fund.....	31.26
(w) C&S & Sany Fd.....	12.91	(d) Mediobank Sel. Fund.....	\$10.38
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.....	\$5.89	(w) Newmark Int. Fd.....	\$1.07
(d) C.A.F. Japan Fd.....	\$7.51	(d) Newmark Inv. Fd.....	\$3.33
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:			
(w) Capital Intl.....	\$14.47	(w) Nippon Fund.....	\$13.32
(d) Capital Intl. S.A.....	\$8.56	(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund.....	\$6.31
(d) Capital Rendinvest.....	LPI-116	(w) Nor. Amer. S&B Fd.....	\$6.31
(d) Caribbean Cap. S&B.....	—	(r) Pegasus Intern.....	\$6.83
(d) Caribbean Fund.....	\$3.34	(d) Putman Internl. Fund.....	\$23.21
(d) Cleveland Offshore Fd.....	\$773.36	(d) Renta Fund.....	LPI-270
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. S. & C. S.A.....	\$1.36	(d) Renta Int. Fd.....	\$1.07
(d) Convert. Fd. Int. S. S&B.....	\$12.36	(d) Rendinvest.....	LF-984
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.....	\$3.37	(d) Safe Fund.....	\$4.71
CREDIT SUISSE:			
(d) Canasec.....	\$F569	(d) Safe Fund.....	\$1.06
(d) C&S Bond Fd.....	\$F569	(w) Samira Portfolio.....	\$F-57.00
(d) C.S. Bond-Intl.....	\$F569	Share Renty N.V.....	\$15.02
(d) Emergenval.....	\$F569	Share International N.V.....	\$4.46
(d) Euroinvest.....	\$F569	SEPRO:	—
(d) Eurovalue.....	\$F121.25	(w) Sepro (N.A.V.).....	\$12.67
(d) Crosby Fund S.A.....	\$4.13	S.M.C. FUNDS:	—
(w) D.G.C.....	\$49.56	(d) CSF Fund.....	\$F4-12
(d) Dollar Fund (U.S.-d.).....	\$1.23	(d) CSF Fund.....	\$F4-12
(d) Dollar Fund Intl.....	\$2.36	(d) L.T. Fund N.V.....	\$7.43
(d) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd.....	\$12.11	(w) EMG Special Fund.....	DM91.60
(w) Europe Obligations.....	LPI-086	SOFID GROUPE GENOVA:	—
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:			
(d) Concentra.....	DM12.00	(r) Parion S & R St.....	\$F1,553.50
(w) Conti. Rendinvest.....	DM16.00	(r) Securinvest.....	\$F894
FIDELITY:			
(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets.....	\$15.58	(w) Star Fund.....	\$4.87
(w) Fidelity Dir. Sec. Tr.....	\$81.14	SWISS BANK CORP.:	—
(w) Fidelity Europ. Fd.....	\$1.07	(d) America-Valor.....	\$F472.25
(w) Fidelity Intl. Fund.....	\$1.07	(d) Internat.....	\$F72.50
(w) Fidelity World Fd.....	\$1.19	(d) Invest. Portfolio.....	\$F10.75
(d) Fidelity.....	\$F109	(d) Schweizer New Ser.....	\$F10.75
(w) First Int'l. Fd.....	\$1.07	(d) Universal Fund.....	\$F419.50
(w) First Intl. Realty Sec.....	\$14.68	(w) Tajent Global Fund.....	\$7.72
(w) First Intl. Sec. Fd.....	\$1.07	(w) Tokyo Pac. Bond (Intl.).....	\$34.82
(d) First Security Cap. Fd.....	\$21.91	(w) Trans-Pacific Fund.....	\$19.10
(d) Fleming Fund S.A.....	\$2.10	UNITED BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	—
(w) Foxmex Issue Pr.....	\$F1-250	(d) Amos A.V. S&.....	\$F43.25
(d) Foxmex Select. Fd.....	\$1.07	(d) Convert-Invest.....	\$F920
(d) Fondatist.....	\$10.52	(d) Euroinvest.....	DM16.15
(d) Fund of N. Sec. Intl.....	\$9.84	(d) Euroinvest.....	DM16.15
(w) Future Australia.....	Aus-53.62	(d) Euroinvest.....	DM16.15
G.T. BERNUCCI LIMITED:			
(w) Berry Intl. Fund.....	\$12.36	(d) Euroinvest.....	DM16.15
(w) G.T. Dollar Fund.....	\$6.33	(d) Euroinvest.....	DM16.15
(w) G.T. Euro Fund.....	\$6.33	(d) Euroinvest.....	DM16.15
(w) Hansmagn. Holdings. NV.....	\$6.33	(d) Euroinvest.....	DM16.15
(w) H.O.T. Robet.....	\$6.33	(d) Euroinvest.....	DM16.15
(d) Ichohm.....	\$F305.80	(d) Euroinvest.....	DM16.15
(d) Interfund S.A.....	\$9.22	(d) Euroinvest.....	DM16.15
(d) Interfund S.A. (Intl.).....	\$9.22	(d) Euroinvest.....	DM16.15
(d) Intl. Sec. Fund (Intl.).....	\$22.41	(d) Euroinvest.....	DM16.15
(d) Intl. Sec. Fund (Intl.).....	\$22.41	(d) Euroinvest.....	DM16.15
(d) Invest. Atlantic.....	\$36.63	(d) Euroinvest.....	DM16.15
(d) Italiana S.A. Fund.....	\$3.37	(d) Euroinvest.....	DM16.15
(d) Italiana S.A. Fund.....	\$3.37	(d) Euroinvest.....	DM16.15
(d) Japan Growth Fund.....	\$12.23	(d) Euroinvest.....	DM16.15
(d) Japan Selection Fund.....	\$13.80	(d) Euroinvest.....	DM16.15
(d) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$14.02	(d) Euroinvest.....	DM16.15
JARDINE FLEMING:			
(r) Jardine East. Trust.....	\$54.38	(d) Euroinvest.....	DM16.15
(r) Jardine Japan Fund.....	\$54.38	(d) Euroinvest.....	DM16.15
(r) Jardine Selection N.V.....	\$17.14	(d) Euroinvest.....	DM16.15

PEANUTS

**B
C**

**B
L
O
N
D
I
E**



BEE TLE



WIZARD



ANDY



REX
M



**M.
D.**

**R
I**



DENNIS THE MENACE



*BOY, I REALLY GAVE HER THE RIGHT VALENTINE.
SHE HASN'T TALKED TO ME FOR THREE DAYS.*

BOOKS

THE ROAD TO RAMADAN

By Mohamed Heikal. The New York Times-Qua
285 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by James Feron

IT WAS JUNE of 1970, and an Egyptian delegation headed by the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser was in Moscow, seeking arms. A Soviet Union Foreign Ministry official entered the conference room and handed a memorandum to Vladimir Vinogradov, deputy minister of foreign affairs. He gave it to Andrei Gromyko, the foreign minister, who read it and gave it to Premier Alexei Kosygin. He read it and gave it to Leonid Brezhnev, who read it and gave it back to Kosygin. He handed it to President Nikolai Podgorny, who returned it to Kosygin. It was passed to Brezhnev, who signed it. It was then passed to Gromyko and then passed it back through Gromyko and Vinogradov to the official, who left.

The process took five minutes. Nasser had been addressing the officials, but he stopped when he noticed their attention was elsewhere. An embarrassed Brezhnev then stepped forward and received information that there will be a coup d'état against Gen. Siad in Somalia tonight and we have decided to send him a telegram of warning." On the

way out, Nasser turned to his friend, Mohamed Helkal, and said: "Did you see that? If a telegram to Gen. Siad needs the signature of all those three, we are in trouble. Now I understand why our requests take such a long time to produce results."

The story says something about the Soviet system and about Cairo's relations with Moscow, but it tells even more about Heikal's role as a witness to much of the shattering of recent

much of the substance or focus behind the East-West history and its ability to describe it with wit and understatement. If it has long been the contention of Arab nations that their side of the struggle with Israel is poorly understood—in the West, this is the editor, Ahmad Al-Arian, Cairo's most prestigious newspaper, may help balance the equation.

"The Road to Ramadan" is an account from within the Egyptian leadership of the events leading to the 1973 war, a conflict initiated by Egypt and Syria when the Israelis were presumed to be the least prepared—on Yom Kippur. That period for Moslems was Ramadan.

Heikal, a confidant of Nasser who served as his adviser and emissary before being named minister of information, recounts the humiliation of the Arab defeat in the Six-Day War of 1967 and the desperate need, as seen from Cairo, to redress the political and military balance.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

T	R	O	U	T
L	I	Z	A	
G	A	L	A	
R	O	U	G	H
A	R	I	D	I
C	E	R		

ATTITUDE OF ARIAT
 YES LORN UNERS
 HOLY TEXT
 UPROOT LIVE SHE
 SLOOP HUMMO MEG
 HARK CAMEL ZING
 ONE GIANTS FORCE
 RED ARMY YANKED
 SHAY COVE

BRIDGE

By Alan T.

There are times when a post-mortem can add insult to injury, especially in rubber bridge. The declarer brings home a slam by careful play, and the defenders dummy parted with 1. Now East in his turn give up a diamond, and a diamond-five won the last of the closed hand.

are feeling injured by the fates. But an interfering kibitzer then points out an exotic line of defense that would have defeated the contract.

South's final turn to slam on

A kibitzer chimed in observation that was dummysiah, accurate and for "You could have by putting up the club the first club lead" he

the diagramed deal was distinctly ambitious, even given that North's second-round raise was mildly encouraging. The South hand contained three potential losers, and there was no reason to sur-

NORTH
 ♠ K107
 ♥ 10863

and there was no reason to suppose that North could take care of three of them. It might seem that South was doomed to lose a trick in each minor suit, since the heart jack was not due to

WEST.	EAST.
♠ 82	♠ 9:
♥ J542	♥ 7
♦ J64	♦ Q

South won the opening heart lead, drew trumps ending in dummy, and played a club to the jack. West won with the king, and from this point declarer was

♣ K65 ♠ Q
 SOUTH (D)
 ♠ AQJ63
 ♣ AKQ
 ♦ A53
 ♠ AJ

control. West played another heart, and South took his two heart winners, the club ace and a trump.

The lead of the last trump now operated a double squeeze. West had to throw a diamond, and

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North
2 ♠	Pass	2 ♦
2 ♠	Pass	3 ♠
6 ♠	Pass	Pass

West led the heart.

James Feron is on the
The New York Times.

